

SPECIAL ISSUE

CANADA'S

WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

# Maclean's

NOVEMBER 25, 1996 ON DISPLAY UNTIL DECEMBER 16

*The Sixth Annual Ranking*

# UNIVERSITIES

# 96



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# Macleans's This Week

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

★ SPECIAL ISSUE

University of Toronto students Michelle Barton (left), Aaron Friesland, Slovenia Stiles, and Roberto Carolo

NOVEMBER 23, 1998 VOL. 25 NO. 48

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## The Sixth Annual Ranking of UNIVERSITIES 96

In its sixth annual ranking of Canadian universities, Maclean's presents a definitive guide to what undergraduates are being offered across the country. With tuition skyrocketing and debt loads rising, it has never been more vital for students to choose the institution that is right for them.

**1.6. MEASURING EXCELLENCE**  
As the class of 2000 settles in, university leaders are setting the tough tests of the 1990s

**2.1. RANKING ROAD MAP**  
The methodology report: how Maclean's measures quality at Canadian universities

**2.2. THE WINNERS**  
From coast to coast, a celebration of excellence at three Canadian universities

**2.3. THE RANKINGS**  
From average ranking grade to class size, the three rankings presented in full

**3.6. READING THE RANKINGS**  
A complete guide to all the figures behind the rankings

**5.0. REALITY 101**  
Generation Y is asking universities to deliver the skills they need for a demanding world

**5.6. THE FOOD FIGHT**  
A multi-million-dollar battle is raging for the hearts—and the palates—of university students

**6.2. RESEARCH IN CRISIS**  
In a time of underfunding, the ability of universities to generate new research is seriously at risk

**6.8. CYBER TIME**  
For the Net generation, the World Wide Web is transforming academic and social life

**7.2. TEACHING OUT**  
Universities are campaigning to attract foreign students—and their full-time tuition—to campus

**7.5. THE MACLEANS DIRECTORY**  
Vital statistics on each university

Cover: students at Aquatic University

## 88 Mission of mercy

A Canadian-led international force was heading for war-torn Zaire to try to save hundreds of thousands of refugees. But the situation on the ground was changing dramatically at week's end. Maclean's London Bureau Chief Bruce Wallace is there.





# From The Editor

## The uses of knowledge



**T**he single in the normal Master's university edition is the ranking of the schools, which this season caused significant conversation on the charts. But there is also food for thought in 25 pages of in-depth pieces on key issues. Indeed, Assistant Managing Editor Ann Dowsett Johnston, who oversees the project, and Education Editor Victor Dwyer put as much effort into the journalism as they devoted to the statistics. So, while the numbers reveal that Toronto, Simon Fraser and Miami Nelson are number 1 in their respective



Phil Sest, Catherine Roberts, Sabatini, Dwyer, Eric Zaggs, Dowsett Johnston, Dwyer, Kristine Rydell, Farnon: an all-out team effort

categories, important underlying trends are explored in the articles. There is one significant pattern evident in both the stats and the stories: universities are trying to do more with less. The rankings reveal that of the 16 schools that slipped in rank from last year, drops in overall operating budgets, in research grants, and in the proportion of first-year classes taught by tenured faculty were frequently among the reasons. A starking theme in the articles is that the class of 2000 has made a hard turn in efficiency: With the average student debt now at \$17,000 and job prospects growing bleak, the "cheers" are dwindling a better "protest."

As the press reveal, the University of Manitoba students hired pollster Angus Reid to help them evaluate courses and professors in arts and science. They they demanded the downsizing of programs where enrolment is declining and a greater voice for themselves in planning the curriculum. Lethbridge has gone one step further, instituting a system of "flow-through tuition," which costs something to Charles Lee was fees follow students directly into the faculties where they register.

There is a decided tilt here toward traditional subjects such as political science, English and history. Typically Carleton University is studying a reorganization that its religion and classics departments be closed. Knowledge for the sake of itself is out, while enrolments are rising in such fields as robotics, bioengineering, telecommunications and computer software development. Some administrators favor a voucher system, in which students would get funds directly from the government to pay for the programs of their choice. Increasingly, research projects are being tied to funds and questions in the private sector.

The trend to consolidate as it is in as many young people are doing is adding meaningful work and when global competitiveness demands even more refined skills. Still, Brad Lavigne, chairman of the

Canadian Federation of Students, asks a scarily pointed question: "The economy will get what it needs, at least in the short term," he notes. "But will students get the education they deserve?"

In 1852 John Henry Cardinal Newman wrote in *The Idea of a University*: "There is knowledge that is desirable, though not being come out of it, as being of itself a treasure, and a sufficient remuneration of years of labor." But a point worth remembering in the rush to labs and to computer screens and chart rooms: There is still a need for a good education, for people who can think and write. It is what not lost on the CEO of Canada Pacific Ltd., the president of BCE Inc., and the chairman of Iuscom Ltd.—all three ended their undergraduate years with a bachelor of arts degree.

Dowsett Johnston and Dwyer worked with a team that, in the final weeks, included Guelle Sabatini, the associate art director who designed the 42-page package; Researcher Reporter Mary Dwyer, who presided over the monumental task of gathering—and verifying—statistical data supplied by 42 schools; Monowire Reporter Sandra Farnon, who worked not only on this issue but on the 1997 edition of *The Master's Guide to Universities*, due out in January. As well as offering practical back school, and career and financial advice it will include a directory of community colleges.

Among her many meetings, Dowsett Johnston travelled to Winnipeg to meet with the University of Manitoba's new president, Ennio Sorbuzzi, who decided that the school, like Illinois and Montreal, would rejoin the survey. In fact, all English-language schools are participating, plus the Université de Montréal, which dropped out with the other French language schools in 1996.

In one respect, the edition is as varied as the subjects of their inquiry: a kind of journalistic version of the Stockholm syndrome. Come November, with the deadline approaching, the lights burned late in the office, computers whirled, the phone lines buzzed, the junk food got ordered, the pile of pop cans grew. Then, on the final weekend, there was an even longer late-night push—remembering nothing so much as a pre-exam cram session. With the acceptance of students at the end of the term, the *Master's* team now awaits the verdict of our readers.

Robert Lewis

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Black: the first law of information is, you can never please, but never leave them

## Black's competition

Harvey recently been faced to cease publication of our weekly real estate paper, I was less than comforted by Hollinger chairman Conrad Black's assurances that "there is no reason to be concerned about ownership concentration in the media" ("The graces of papers," *Cover*, Nov. 13). I wonder if Black would spread some of that comfort to the three people who have lost jobs as a direct result of a policy of Hollinger-owned papers in this area offering six weeks' free advertising. As a small company that had competed successfully for six years with the Thomson newspaper chain, we are not

afraid of competition. Six weeks of free advertising, however, would seem to be a tactic designed to knock out competitors.

*Patrol 260,  
Publisher Black's Rapping Publications  
Belleville, Ont.*

Your coverage of the recent activities of Conrad Black, with the use of such terms as "corrupt treasurer" for Black and "bureau chairman" for Hollinger president Denis Radler ignores the necessity for change in the media. Too many Canadian newspapers are filled with boilerplate from foreign sources and stories about the same people reworded in their 15 minutes of fame. Conrad Black recognizes the first law of information—you can upset people, you can motivate people, you can anger them, that you should never be ignored.

*Jon Lee  
Post Case N.S.*

I care not one whit whether Conrad Black makes a bid to control every newspaper on earth. If he does not produce a quality product, his empire will decline in both size and influence. And media people will report in depth on the rise of the next news mogul. Messrs Black and Radler happen to be the latest bulls in the woods.

*Tom Cohen  
Dunstable, Ont.*

## Interpreting the Bible

Crisis opens dramatically in *Isidore's* chapter reading, "And the Spirit of God came down upon the face of the waters." But it is obvious that the same Spirit has not yet moved upon the author of *Isidore's* *Isidore*. Karen Armstrong ("Back to the Bible's beginnings," *Religion*, Nov. 13) God has been condemned before, and there is little new here, but to her credit, Armstrong rightly clarified the biblical character as a moral code of morals. "Believers are grateful that God did not choose superior human beings on which to base the scriptures but always 'struggling human beings' who would choose to follow Him. Armstrong may choose to live in a state of fury, but God is love and His story involves many like her to the still and know that I am God" (Psalm 46:1).

*Garry Greer  
Windsor, Ont.*

In fact, the Bible is best understood as a collection of representations of human psychological existence. The story of Abraham's

## Endangered species

I just finished your Nov. 13 Canada Notes and was struck by something again. You had a piece on the new endangered species legislation that would provide for fines of up to \$500,000 and up to two years in prison for tampering with the eggs of an endangered species ("A passing grade" 7). On the same page, you had an article on Preston Manning's views on the rights of the human fetus ("Constitutional rights of the fetus" 1). It is a strange world we live in, because the same people who would call Manning's profile stance "retardant of the American extreme right" would say that the endangered species legislation should have been tougher.

*Corinne Milnes,  
Sydney, Ont.*

attempt to sacrifice his son Isaac, or the story of Noah's covenant by one of his sons (the Jewish Midrashic tradition relates it clear that the biblical account was edited) alert us to the problem of biblical conflict. Let's not turn this into a pillar of salt (the biblical parallel to the Greek myth of Daphne and Apollo) demonstrate from emotions in women who have not successfully made the transition from girlfriend. Like few other classical literatures, the Bible has been made innocuous through literal interpretation. It needs to be reworked to the practical resource that it originally was.

*J. M. Friedman  
Saskatoon, Man. R.G.*

It is unfortunate that Karen Armstrong's experience of "the sacred," was fragmentary, confused and ambiguous. My relationship with the Lord Jesus Christ is anything but.

*J. David Avery  
Oshawa, Ont.*

## Morey played Buddy

Be advised that Merry Armstrong, best known for his role on *The Dick Van Dyke Show*, played the role of Buddy Sorrell, not Alan Brady, as you reported incorrectly in *Passages* (Nov. 13).

*J. M. Geller  
Mont Real, Ont.*

## CORRECTION

In the Sept. 30 issue, Maclean's reported that Canadian-born developer Robert Campau had been declared bankrupt. Maclean's reports that Mr. Campau is not and never has been a bankrupt.

## When did evolution start?

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BULOVA

## THE MAIL

## Seeking excellence

I was distressed to read Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Axworthy's response to the allegations of unfairness in grants to the arts ("Undiplomatic service," *The Arts*, Oct. 28). The last thing Canada needs is yet another attempt to "seek the best balance from across Canada." What we need is to recognize excellence, not political agendas. Grant applications should state the criteria for judging, and the applications should be judged on those criteria and no others. Anything else is unfair and counterproductive to the arts and a disservice to Canadians.

Your article shows why bilingualism/biculturalism is not working in Canada: it's too expensive. The problem with all social expe-

'All social engineering is based on a faulty premise'

Ann Davis,  
Tulsa, Okla.

## No subsidies

**R**egarding "Battling Canada Post" (Business, Oct. 22), I wonder how we can have it both ways. We want a corporation that doesn't compete with competitors, yet one that makes money. For decades, we subsidized Canada Post through our taxes, now we subsidize it through our postal mail. The latter costs me far less. Let's not make Canada Post inefficient so we have to subsidize it through our taxes ever again.

Allen Kolt,  
Museum of Art

### 'Prejudice and fear'

The article "The evil that is Halloween" shocked me. As a neopagan and an LGBT history student, I am willing to stake my reputation that Halloween is just a time that "witches meet to worship the dead," which Marilyn Keintzel noted in a letter to parents regarding banning the festival at three day-care centres the operates in Fredericton, *New Brunswick Newscaster*, Dec. 5/82. I am offended

is instilling prejudice and fear in the hearts of children, the very ones she seeks to protect from the evils of this world.

Krista Russell  
Scottsdale, Ariz.

### Parents vs. teachers

**"Power to the parents"** is looking at a Band Aid solution to the public education system in Canada (Education, Dec. 21). Public schools have been forced to try to do what they will never be able to do—in meet every parent's needs. To satisfy one group

'All social engineering is based on a faulty premise'

power grab should be labelled power loss by the blasted bureaucratic public school teachers' federations. The authority should always have been with the government, not the unions.

Erwin Murray  
Victoria BC

## The aging of Gen X

**W**hy do Madonna's and other media always refer to twentysomethings, such as 23-year-old Chantal Serevickis, as being Gen X ("Gen X revisited," "People, Now 42"? If you had read Douglas Coupland's novel, you would know that these born at the end of the baby boom, between 1960 and 1969, making up the characters in *Generation X*. The younger members of the real Gen X would now be 30 years old.

Ann Allen,  
Crestbrook, N.C.

## More dinosaurs

I would like to offer my opinions on Basil Hargrove's letter ("Corporate dinosaurs," Nov. 4). He states that productivity is "booming." By this, does he mean that his union-bombard is more efficient and working harder, or does he mean that more vehicles are being sold? While productivity may be up,

don't for a second believe that the whole machinery is nearly as efficient as it could and should be. Both management and the unions need to startle up on this—just have a look at the price of a new vehicle from any company. Maybe the companies and the unions should reduce or hold the already very high wages, increase questionable efficiency and pass the savings along to the consumer instead of the other way around. The companies have all lost a sale—I can't afford a new vehicle. As for the unions, they are just as much a dinosaur and they have lost any last support I may have had for them.

M T Jan.  
Account Date

... in Lower Park

He then alluded something in Lynne Pickett's column of Oct. 28, "Security strike," but the end of the Canadian Auto Workers union didn't strike its fight with General Motors over "outsourcing"—what a dreadful concept!—norward—from the economy of Canada will go down the toilet, gross. What I fail to understand is, if GM were to outsource some of its work to independent companies—who will produce the same cars but probably at a reduced cost—how that will cause the economy to blow a tire? Surely, the economy will roll along as before except that workers other than GM's will produce the goods. In my six decades of living in this country, it never fails that someone, somewhere, will attempt to conduct a simple thing.

Art-Dress,  
Richmond, A.C.

### 'Lovable curmudgeon'

Who would expect to draw a chuckle by mocking any city's famous ravines? "The newest best city in the world," Allan Fotheringham, Nov. 41, with their silence, beauty and mystery? Poor Fish. He must know his time as a lovable cartoonist is running out. But he does write well when he sticks to subjects he knows something about.

*Jack Devine  
Tomb*

## The tax man cometh

The almost unalike response to Revenue Canada's planned requirement to report offshore assets in excess of \$100,000 ("Telling foreign lovers," *Business*, Nov. 4) was quite inappropriate. Anybody with a clear conscience—anybody who reports income from such assets annually to Revenue Canada, as the law requires—cannot possibly object. These people don't mind all the benefits of Canadian residence or citizenship but are unwilling to make their fair contribution by paying all taxes required by law. Do they expect others to absorb their share?

**Dr. Mervyn  
Hirschman**



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## Star-studded

I found the glorification of Pierre Truc's suffering children in his 7th distasteful ("Pop culture in a new light," *The Montreal Star*, Oct. 38). Evidently, "the greatest pop star this country has ever produced" doesn't have to practice safe sex.

John Carr  
Wilmington

## Real hockey

Jonathan A. Larson's article on the decline of hockey in Canada has merit ("Devils from a sudden American," *The Road Ahead*, Oct. 21), but the decline goes even further than that. As the cost of equipment, transportation, ice time, tournaments, and the traveling distances for all-star teams keep rising, it's no wonder that the best players are leaving the country to play in the United States. It seems the more money you have, the better you can play hockey in America. I thought it was supposed to be fun for the kids, but with amateur sports funding cuts by the government, a win-at-all-costs attitude by coaches and parents, and increasingly league fishing, maybe now some people are seeing that the game is not as fun as it once was. I am involved with a junior boys league (three- to 12-year-olds), and the pressure put on these little ones is hard to believe. The league does its best to supply food and equipment to players who would go without, and, though it was too bad (I'm from Canada), what's important to me is that I have to find a helmet for a four-year-old in his first year. I'm not a parent, but I can see the face where the scores have come at night as really what hockey built about.

Joanna Murray  
St Catherine's College

### 'Parenting courses'

It seems incredible that we must spend such a large amount of our society's resources to protect our children. ("Children in danger," *Canada*, Sept. 30). Dealing with the root cause is important, but if the statistics are indeed accurate, then it would seem to be a priority to change our curriculum in public and high schools to include mandatory parenting courses to teach upcoming generations what is right and what is wrong in this crucial area.

D. A. Prokhorov,  
Ottawa

The senseless deaths of children is a very high price to pay before our country realizes that our system really needs a complete

overhaul at all levels, if we can expect to give our children the maximum protection they deserve. I recently met a 17-year-old who had just been released from the custody of youth protection authorities after five years. This young man appeared very hardened for his young years, chain-smoked during our meeting, and was completely dismissive of any social workers—claiming physical and sexual abuse, and encouragement to use drugs, among other incidents. When

Judy Krumon,  
Mineral

Your article indicates that at the time of Sarah Podnaworec's death, her father, Michael Podnaworec, "was on parole after serving three

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## THE MAIL

years of a three-year sentence." Today's release was an statutory release, at its best, not parole. Statutory release is a provision in the Corrections and Conditional Release Act whereby certain offenders who have served two-thirds of their sentence in prison are permitted to serve the rest of their sentence in the community under supervision. By law, cases of such inmates must be referred to a statutory release. This is not a National Parole Board decision.

Bucke Hults,  
Director, Communications,  
National Parole Board  
Ottawa

## 'The right place'

Your cover story "Cashing out" (Oct. 26) points to an important question of urban society and Western values among Canadians. With the vast area and variety of living space in this country, it is a tragedy when modern institutions demand that so many people crowd into artificial city environments. I think that there is more hope for humanity and building healthy communities when people move closer to their natural world and organize into smaller groups. We who choose to live closer to the spirit of Canada aren't really cashing out—it's the city dwellers who are unfortunately cashing in their lives for a reality that makes the point so eloquently made by Henry David Thoreau: "Simplify, simplify. Our life is littered away by detail."

Allan Sagg  
Quebec Charlotte Islands B.C.

Eight years ago, we bought a house in Hamilton, because the prices in Toronto were out of reach (as were the rents). Eight years of commuting to Toronto virtually every day a week convinced us to disembark out of the highway last June and move back to Toronto. We were lucky to find a smaller house (over 1,000 sq ft) on a quiet street, backing onto a forest, with a garden at the end of the street, great neighbours, and 30 minutes from downtown by subway. We are no longer tied to the car and the commuting bus 32 hours a week. When our's priorities are in the right place, it is possible to live a simpler life in the big city.

Ann Adams,  
Toronto

I recently left my employment with the provincial government to move back to the rural community where I was born and brought up. What a change. Even though it took a while to adjust, my blood pressure and my stress lev-

el have been significantly reduced. And in the long term, our two children will be better off. Even our married life has seen some improvements.

Glen Adams  
Crescent N.B.

Our society's values must shift from valuing material goods and overconsuming our resources to a simpler lifestyle that is more in touch with our true basic needs. In a world surrounded by BMWs, Starbucks and cell phones, this value shift often seems very unlikely. Congratulations, however, to those who are getting a lot more out of life with a lot less.

Kristine Smith,  
Victoria B.C.

## Balancing the facts

Diane Francis repeatedly permits the "Diane Francis" to continue her "Child dress reform while her parents back." Column, Oct. 10. Why does she not provide her readers with some balance? Why does she not mention the federal support for Turner Valley still back in the 1930s? Why does she not talk of federal largesse to Newfoundland regarding Hibernia? Why does she not acknowledge federal jewelry bestowed, for years, on the West in the form of the Crow rate? What is her spin on a \$200-million bridge gifted to 130,000 Prince Edward Islanders—was that a bribe? There is little in her piece to suggest that she really understands very much about Canada.

D. T. Bach  
Parsippany, New Jersey

Diane Francis's column was the most unpleasant bit of writing I have had the pleasure of reading in quite some time. One of the first orders of business for our government, in seeking ways to guarantee that our country should remain united from sea to sea, may well be in highlighting that the nation's capital be removed from the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. The greater areas of Hull and Ottawa should be combined as one city outside the jurisdiction of either province, and be designated Canada's capital, similar to the unique position enjoyed by Washington. The obvious benefit to our country would be an overall sense of security of place that at present does not seem to exist. It could also enhance the feelings of Quebecers that they truly really belong in this great country.

Peter L. Gillingham  
Naperville, Mass.

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## THE MAIL

garden, planting, weeding and harvesting a few species, would certainly result in ecological disaster. Her further suggestion that the responsibility for the management of our forests be separated to ministries of agriculture is particularly ironic. About half of the insect species in Canada are undescribed and unnamed. Canada's only group of insect taxonomists, those who describe (or should be describing) our biodiversity, is in the research branch of Agriculture Canada. The group is currently in the process of

further downsizing to a hopelessly inadequate number of scientists and a mandate restricted to agricultural problems. They were once housed in a centre of excellence called the Bioparasitology Research Centre, but are now renamed the Eastern Cerebral and Cerebral Research Centre. Canadians would do well to study Costa Rica, which has a government-supported and well-funded research centre responsible for the description and interpretation of its flora and fauna. That country, at least, understands that the diversity present in its ecosystem is vital to the successful care and management and ultimately to the future of the country.

*Art Barker,  
Research Associate, Royal Ontario Museum  
and American Museum of Natural History,  
Biology & C*

Diane Francis's column on the forest sector was a big hit with me and a lot of other British Columbian. The misguided nature of international campaigns against Canada's forestry, the importance of investment in forest renewal, the environmental benefits of wood products—these are all issues that many of us have been working hard to bring to public attention. Seeing them reflected in *Maple* is a little pay-off that the tide of public opinion has turned in favor of our industry (that—as Francis points out—gives Canada one of its greatest competitive advantages and should be a source of great national pride).

*J. J. Mann,  
Chairman, Forest Alliance of British Columbia,  
Vancouver*

I guess that if Diane Francis claims that "trees are simply gigantic vegetables," she would claim that mountains are just giant gravel pits and lakes are just giant water bowls. I thought the Indians whereby the human creature saw itself as the measure of all things died in the Gw'ádagw'á. I was wrong. It lives on in the mind of Diane Francis.

*Mark Parnis,  
Creston, B.C.*

## Same, but different

I find the interpretation of the poll results in "How very different we are" (Special Report, Nov. 4) misleading. Canadians and Americans have much more in common than the results indicate. We all have basically the same wants and needs, but Americans have already achieved more in the areas of employment and unity. By contrast, Quebecers, who have decimated their economy with their obsession with language and race, are not completely different from other Canadians.

*Ted Asch,  
London, Ont.*

## 'Of time and place'

Quebec's former Lt.-Gov. Jean Lesage Boss didn't have to leave his job, so did he have to apologize "for the past," Canada, Nov. 18. Denis means more than words and his deeds and his record are above reproach. Fifty-four years ago, Boss marched in an anti-war parade with half-frozen French Canadian students, who also marched against the war after Stalin and

Hitler signed the infamous treaty that divided Poland for themselves. It is said that Boss and his friends acted the way they did because it was a matter of time and place. True, but today is also a matter of time and place. A time when we should take heed of the rising young people across Canada and the United States who are being misled by people who spread the evils of racism, neo-Nazism, white supremacy and the armed militia. Many of us won't be here 50 years from now, but our efforts to make a better world for our grandchildren would also help make a better world for those of us who still inhabit this beautiful world.

*Jack Arsenault,  
Montreal*

## Luck of the draw

Concerning your article "In the thick of Lady Luck" (Personal Finance, Nov. 4), every time I buy a lottery ticket, I feel my chance of winning are fifty-fifty—either I win or I don't.

*Russ Mykhalchuk,  
Clapton, Ont.*

## Honorable mention

For the November Honor Roll, we would like to nominate a woman who holds tremendous international influence in social and humanitarian affairs, and yet is one of today's most under-reported Canadians. Tamar Oppenheimer, Order of Canada, former assistant secretary general of the United Nations, the first woman to achieve this level in the United Nations, and recipient of the 1996 UN Association of Canada Medal of Honor, has contributed leadership and wisdom to her country and its reputation abroad for half a century. In addition to holding numerous directorships of Canadian charitable organizations, she maintains a high profile for Canada at the international community. In 1997, she was president of the UN summit of drug abuse, and in 1995, director of the UN youth leadership summit. She has continued to this day to serve professional women in Canada, particularly those making a contribution to justice internationally.

*Marcia F. Korn and Lora F. Malone,  
Ottawa*

I would like to nominate Canadian mountain bike star Akana Sydor for the November Honor Roll. Sydor has helped put Canada on the map in the sporting world for the past several years, primarily by winning the World Mountain Bike championships for the past three years. This is an extraordinary feat for any athlete, male or female in any discipline.

*Geoffrey Bird,  
Creston, B.C.*

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# Opening Notes

Edited by  
BARBARA WICKENS

## A Cohain conspiracy?

For conspiracy theorists there is no shortage of material: the U.S. government covered up a 1947 alien spaceship crash near Roswell, N.M., or Lee Harvey Oswald did not act alone in shooting JFK. Now there is a new one—that Seattle grunge rock icon and Nirvana lead singer Kurt Cobain did not commit suicide on April 8, 1994, but was murdered. Taping this controversial theory are two Montreal journalists, Ian Halpern and Max Wallace. In a book to be published in March, *Love & Death: The Story of Kurt & Courtney*, they argue that there is enough evidence that Cobain was murdered that the case should be reopened. Among their claims: there were no fingerprints on the shotgun that killed Cobain, and the last five faces of a suicide note found near the body were not in his handwriting. Halpern and Wallace have taken their contention to the road in the form of a three-hour lecture, "Who Killed Kurt Cobain?" They brought their mangled presentation to Toronto, Hamilton, and London, Ont., last week. In-



Cobain, love with their baby, Frances Bean: no huge profits

cluding videotaped interviews, slides and audiotapes based on their two years of research. But a Montreal show was canceled after the promoters received a letter from lawyers representing Cobain's widow, singer/actress Courtney Love threatening to sue if the tour continued. Of course, dedicated conspiracy theorists might have their own explanation for the interest in Cobain's death—that there is a powerful force plucking up exploding a rock star's tragedy. Not so, insists Halpern: "There have been so many copycat suicides," he says. "If Kurt did kill himself, then maybe we can save some lives."

## Saul's powerful plea for democracy

In his acceptance speech last week at the Governor General's Literary Awards in Montreal, Toronto writer John Ralston Saul, whose *The Unconscious Civilization* was last week's best book, received many applause for his remarks that the corporate world, whether at work or in the public or private sector, undermines the broader society. Ralston:

Corporate reduces civilization to the sum of its interest groups. We are all reduced—culture, public education, child care, medicine—is swarming with each other for crumbs from the public purse and for charity from the pri-

vate purse. If we accept that formula, we are back to the public good as nothing more than a beggar at the tables of the kings and the rich. If the writers—the people of language—can't draw back from this false strug-



After the fatal fire in a London antique map manufacturing machine up flames

## Tragedy on ice

As the *Assommoir* de Zambaco is reworking machine, Resolute Corp. of Tillicum, Ont., has made hundreds of Olympia machines that are now mauling rails throughout North America. But a London, Ont., family was preparing to launch a civil suit this week for wrongful death against Resolute. Tim Huggan, a 25-year-old business student at the local Fanshawe College, died last April, 10 days after an Olympia machine caught fire at the mill where he worked part time, burning 70 per cent of his body. The Huggan family will have to prove their claim at the legal proceedings. When contacted by *Montreal*, Resolute president Andrew Schlegel declined to comment on the pending litigation.

As a 28-day owner's request that ended on Oct. 5, Huggan's family and friends were outraged to learn that there had been no major accidents elsewhere. In January, 1992, for one, Edmonton milk attendant Paul Hurdle, 25, recovered back to 80 per cent of his body after an explosion between motor hockey games. Hurdle is still in hospital. At the request, that huge accident is largely with one of the reconstituted—what he calls the other Olympia machine owners about the circumstances of the fatal London accident.

gle of interests, then who can? The real battle for the public good today is one of language and ideas. If we accept the language of these great dominating false truths, then we accept the naive and destructive ideologies that follow. I believe that what society wants from us is that we embrace that central idea of the writer as a commentator between all types of communities. I feel that the obligation which lies upon us is to ensure that the corporate language of false marketing and economic superstition does not stand

## Argument over a gift of Prairie land

When nature writer Sharon Barlow and her husband, Peter, turned over 13,000 acres of rolling ranch land in southwest Saskatchewan last summer for use in a nature preserve, it was the culmination of a dream to preserve the ruggedly beautiful rangeland first settled by his family in 1953. The parcel includes roughly 2,000 acres owned by the Barlows and about 11,000 unbroken acres they leased from the government. The Barlows received \$600,000 for the land; they own it, then donated it \$300,000 back to what is now called Old Man On His Back Shortgrass Prairie and Heritage Preserve, that will be jointly managed by The Nature Conservancy of Canada, the province, and a host of community members. But while the preserve is intended to maintain a balance of nature, it has stirred up local discord. Some ranchers are angry about not having given a chance to bid on the land being taken out of production. Some are unhappy that Saskatchewan set aside \$200,000 for the project at the same time it was raising rates that it is pretty politics, not legitimate concerns, maintaining those criticisms, says Sharon Barlow, whose recent best-selling book, *The Professor of the Morning*, is about the beauty of the Prairies. "There are some very arrogant people out there," she says, "with a total disregard for conservation issues who wanted to make political hay by undermining the government."

## BEST-SELLERS

### FICTION

1. *White Noise*, Don DeLillo (2)
2. *The Tale of Pigeons*, John G. Cores (4)
3. *The End of the World*, John G. Cores (1)
4. *Lost Spring*, Graham Greene (2)
5. *Full in the Face*, Alan Moore (10)
6. *Two Men*, Timothy Findley (3)
7. *The Great End of the World*, Richard Ford (5)
8. *Summer House*, John G. Cores (1)
9. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)
10. *The Love of the Nation*, Scott Turow (1)

### NONFICTION

1. *Book of David*, David Foster Wallace (1)
2. *Darkness*, Angus Reid (1)
3. *Robert Frost*, Linda Dowd (1)
4. *History of the World*, Albert Einstein (1)
5. *The Philosopher*, Scott Turow (1)
6. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)
7. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)
8. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)
9. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)
10. *Selected Stories*, Alice Walker (1)

1. Fiction last week. Compiled by Brian Belliveau

## Le Carré's new hero

In his 16th novel, British writer John le Carré brings his masterful sights on Central American politics in *The Spy in the Sky*. The protagonist of *The Spy in the Sky* is the young champion of British intelligence—a tutor Harry Pen-  
cil, whose life and career bear the secrets of the living room and can men alike



## A vet gets his discharge—after 78 years



Stokes: a special Remembrance Day gesture

As a First World War veteran, 85-year-old Lester Stokes of Eriks, Ont., has never missed Remembrance Day ceremonies. This year, members of Branch 28 of the Canadian Legion in nearby Chatham decided to do something special for its oldest member—have Veterans Affairs finally present him with his discharge papers. Stokes,

who fought at both Vimy Ridge and Passchendaele, two of the most horrific battles of the war, received the papers at a special ceremony in Chatham on Nov. 9—his birthday. He had been awarded the Military Medal for bravery in the field and had received a veteran's pension over the years, but was never officially discharged. In October, 1918, Stokes was recovering in an English hospital from a gunshot wound to his shoulder that had nearly ripped his left arm off. (It was his fourth military injury—on a second with the 108th Battalion in France, he had also been gassed, shot through the leg and hit in the back with shrapnel.) Stokes slipped out of the hospital to chase his battalion on a troop ship heading for Canada (over on board) but lost his back of proper documentation to a mess hall fire that had, in fact, destroyed one of the battalions. For Stokes, the war was easily over—but never forgotten.

## Passages



**MARRIED:** Pop singer Michael Jackson, 38, and Debbie Rowe, 37, his former nurse who is carrying his baby, in a private ceremony in Sydney, where the singer was on the Australian leg of his world tour. When the pregnancy was first announced, the two were widely speculated on the Rowe had been widely assumed and paid \$500,000 to carry Jackson's child. Jackson was divorced in January after a 20-month marriage to *Just a Man* Presley. Their daughter, Rowe's first marriage ended eight years ago

**DIED:** Houston expert Frederick Presley, 92, who helped change the state of health care as part of the team that developed Penicillin in the 1920s, in Toronto. Presley worked with doctors Fred Tisdall and Theo Deake at Toronto's Hospital for Sick Children to develop the world's first vitamin and mineral enriched baby cereal.

**AWARDED:** The Governor General's Literary Awards to 12 English- and French-language Canadian authors. The prize for fiction, the most closely watched of the awards, went to **Gay Vanderhaeghe**, 46, of Saskatoon for *The Signpost*. It was also awarded to **Marie-Claire Blais**, 57, of Montreal for *Soleil (The Sun)*. The Canada Council, which administers the awards, presented each winner with a cheque for \$10,000.

**DIED:** Under Norm Chisholm, 83, who travelled to more than 130 countries to see nearly 6,000 of the world's 5,000 land species, including a record 5,100 in Canada, in Westley, Ont.

**DIED:** Alger Hiss, 92, a former star U.S. public enemy implicated in a 1948 spy scandal passed by his then-son congressman Richard Nixon in New York City. Hiss was imprisoned for nearly four years on a perjury charge arising from a large investigation. But in 1952, a general change of Soviet intelligence archives said Hiss was never a spy but rather a victim of Cold War hysteria.



# Measuring Excellence

*Keeping an implicit promise to the Class of 2000*

BY ANN DOWSETT JOHNSTON

**F**or 30 years, there was no poetry in the Henry F. Hall building at Concordia University. There was no poetry in the grey concrete, jutting out over Montreal's de Maisonneuve Boulevard, and certainly none in the 24 murals of steel architecture and busy offices within. Once considered a modernist beauty, the so-called heart of the downtown campus has long been viewed as a monument to brutal modernism. And that opinion was only underscored by the cruel events that took place there on Aug. 24, 1969, when Prof. Valéry Fabrikian gassed down four of his colleagues in a rage against alleged academic misconduct in the engineering department. What unfolded from that day—two external inquiries of the university's academic, administrative and financial operations—left the university demoralized and shaken.

That fall, poetry has finally found its place in the concrete monolith on de Maisonneuve. Standing in a sunny corner of the ground floor are four aluminum and granite tables, each classified with

words chosen by the families of the slain professors. Formerly the four tables are four columns, with my just beginning the upward climb on each, a symbol of regeneration. For Frederick Lowy, a psychiatrist and former dean of medicine at the University of Toronto who took the helm at Concordia a year ago, the poetry is a critical mission: "Symbolically, it marks the end of a four-year mourning and the beginning of the future where we just get on with our tasks."

In truth, the very nature of the struggle that Concordia has been through—a period that Lowy diplomatically refers to as its "hard-searching"—may have given the university a head start in the necessary exercise of self-examination, critical to all schools in the 1990s. "When I came here, people were honestly prepared to tackle fundamental issues about the university and its structure," says Lowy. "I'm just a change agent."

Change agent: It's tough to find a more accurate description for the role that Lowy and his peers are playing as they redefine Canadian universities in these critical, cash-strapped times. As the Class of 2000 settles into their seats, university leaders are



already setting the tests of the late 1960s. Whether reshaping to accommodate urban school like Concordia or maintaining the venerable 175-year-old McGill University, the question remains the same: Can you differ the mission of your university in 25 words or less? Describe how you will fulfil that mission, keeping in mind that your budget will only shrink. Group present, defend the claim that you are willing to share with your universities. It's not to you. Remember, Jean's motto is: you are free to be able to embrace and effect change.

Levy and his friend of 15 years, McGill president Bernard Shapiro, have been preparing for their meeting for more than a year now. The traditions of these two universities are worlds apart, but their efforts are separated by only a few city blocks. Both are weathering the third year of a provincial tuition freeze, both are braced for further provincial cuts. In May, 115 of Concordia's 800 full-time practitioners accepted an early retirement package—just one of Levy's attempts to begin his university's downsizing, given its \$37 million deficit and a \$23-million to \$25-million shortfall in this year's budget. Levy and Shapiro are both working with blueprints for smaller, more focused versions of their current institutions, and these two unlikely partners are now considering the next step: to merge. "I think at Concordia used to think we wouldn't have the kind of thing it we needed it," says Shapiro. Now, they are looking at sharing, among other things, library resources and certain student services.

As Levy acknowledges, they could do worse than look to Haldimand for the old orb net. In April, graduates of the city's two universities agreed to a landmark proposal to co-ordinate course offerings and faculty appointments, and to create a central registrar that will administer student records and timetables, and eventually to even publish a common calendar. No doubt about it: The Haldimands did an end run around government intervention, secured top marks for their group project, and turn bonus marks to boot.

Meanwhile, at Winnipeg, students were busy applying their own set of tests. Tired of the senate's *McGill* designation on the issue of course evaluation, students at the University of Manitoba hired the Angus Reid Group to conduct the evaluation of courses and teaching in the faculty of natural science. Fifty-nine professors refused to allow the firm to enter their classrooms, others instructed students to flip them up. Sen student David Gertner, who acted as a prime motivator of the field study. "Administrations have lost touch with our seniors. Students are the ones paying more money, and we have the right to vote purely as citizens at institutions. The Senate has not lost touch. Last week, the Senate voted to extend the evaluation to all faculties—with the administration losing the ball."

In British Columbia, students took things one step further. Last winter, in anticipation of the upcoming provincial election, students at UBC tried to build a new chest to lobby for their interests. Having hired a full-time policy analyst, they launched "Election 91," a \$100,000 print and radio campaign. Their resources paid off: the NDP candidate in the Vancouver-Vancouver riding.

Welcome to the Class of 2000, born with a mouse in one hand, and



Student Leung, a generation with political clout

culinary in the other, and an unbridled sense of his own agenda. It's not just on them that the average student debt is now \$17,000—almost double what it was six years ago. Nor will lost on them that jobs are scarce, especially without the right education. But since the 1980s has a generation been as aware of its political clout—but this is activism with a personal twist. "In the 1980s, students were concerned with changing society," says Shapiro. "In the 1990s, students are concerned with changing a place in that society, and there's a big difference between those two approaches."

The mission may have changed, but certain facts of student life seem eternal. Late on a November evening, beyond the main campus and beyond the light-wrapped trees, halos of yellow light still beam out from the windows of student residences. True, those inside may be chatting with Neom Chomsky on the Internet, or e-mailing a friend in Japan. But when the Class of 2000 kinds off in the morning, they will be looking for much the same thing as students always have: face-to-face contact with a good professor and an enriched environment in which to learn.

Preserving these essentials has been a major challenge. "How do you explain the peroxide situation in British Columbia, or the desperate situation in Quebec?" asks Robert Pichard, president of the University of Toronto. "It is untenable to freeze salaries and cut budgets at the same time. We don't address these issues, we're putting a generation at risk." He would add no argument from John Shapiro, president of Simon Fraser University. "People have to understand the financial environment," says Shapiro. "An important part of our flexibility is really frozen."

The Maclean's ranking measures each university's ability to preserve excellence in undergraduate education. The three winners—Toronto, Simon Fraser and Mount Allison University—deserve high praise for entering strength in difficult times. But they are by no means alone in their resourcefulness. With Regina, Manitoba and Memorial all retaining the same ranking, the full participation of all English-language Canadian universities in 1991. And the University of Montreal has returned as well. There is evidence of quality on every campus. Ultimately, it is for the student to weigh the distinction of each—and make a highly personal choice.

This year's survey bears witness to tough times. Forty-four per cent reported a drop in their operating budget per student. More than 50 per cent also fell in the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured faculty, in their graduation rate and in their own scholarship numbers. Meanwhile, more than 70 per cent had topped their scholarship and business figures, and two-thirds improved their library resources. In other words, the government cuts are making their mark, students are feeling the pinch, and universities are doing their level best to maintain quality in higher education.

In the Henry F. Hall building at Concordia, the table closest to the south-facing windows bears the words of John John Lubbock: "We succeed at giving the least of learning. The least thing left to follow." While Frederick Levy and his fellow change agents of the Class of 2000, born with a mouse in one hand, and

The Maclean's ranking compares universities with similar structures and mandates. Using such factors as research funding, diversity of offerings and the ratio of PhD programs to degree programs, the universities are placed in one of three categories.

**MEDICAL/DOCTORAL** Universities with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

**COMPREHENSIVE** Universities with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

**PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE** Universities largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

The universities in the three categories are listed in separate but equal. Maclean's ranks the schools on a range of factors in six broad groupings (weightings are in parentheses below). In total, Primarily Undergraduate universities are ranked on 20 performance measures, Comprehensive schools on 23 and Medical/Doctoral on 22—resulting in slightly different weightings for some performance measures.

**STUDENT BODY (12 to 22 per cent of final score)** Students are matched by the ages of their peers. For that reason, Maclean's collects the incoming students' average high-school grades (12%), and the proportion of those with averages of 75 per cent or more (2%). As a measure of drawing power, the magazine also measures the proportion of first-year province students in the first-year undergraduate class (1%) and, for Comprehensive and Medical/Doctoral universities, the percentage of international students at the graduate level (3%). The student body section also includes graduation rates (2%), the percentage of lifetime or degree students in their second year (after the initial wave of dropouts) who go on to graduate from the institution within the year of the expected time period. In addition, Maclean's collects data on the success of the student body at winning national academic awards (2%) over the past five years.

**CLASSES (17 to 18 per cent)** The rankings embrace the entire distribution of class sizes at the first- and second-year levels (7.5% for Primarily Undergraduate universities, 7% for the other two categories), as well as the third- and fourth-year levels (7.5% for the Primarily Undergraduate category, 5% for the others). Class-size groupings are: 1 to 25, 26 to 50, 51 to 100, 101 to 250, 251 to 500, 501 plus. Maclean's also ranks schools on the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured and tenure-track professors (2%), a measure of how much access new students have to top faculty.

**FACULTY (17 per cent)** The rankings assess the caliber of faculty by calculating the percentage of those with PhDs (5%), the number who win national awards (2%). In addition, the magazine



Queen's University: a penetrating look into the ivory tower

# Ranking Road Map

## Maclean's takes the measure of Canadian universities

measures the success of eligible faculty in securing grants from each of the three major federal granting agencies (Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada, Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council of Canada, as well as the Canada Council, taking into account both the dollar value received last year. Social sciences and humanities grants and Canada Council grants (5.5%) and medical/science grants (5.5%) were tallied as separate indicators.

**FINANCES (12 per cent)** This section examines the amount of money available for current expenses per student (3.5%), as well as the percentage of the budget spent on student services (4.5%) and scholarships and bursaries (4.5%). When presenting their general operating budget, institutions deducted any funds used to pay off debt.

**LIBRARY (12 per cent)** This section measures the breadth and currency of the university's collection. Schools received points for the number of volumes and volume equivalents per total number of students (4% for Primarily Undergraduate and Comprehensive, 3% for Medical/Doctoral). In addition, Maclean's ranked research and teaching buildings, regardless of student numbers, was used in the Medical/Doctoral category (3%) to acknowledge the importance of extensive on-campus collections in those universities. Maclean's measured as well the percentage of a university's operating budget that was allocated to library services (6%) and the percentage of the school library budget that was spent on updating the collection (6%).

**REPUTATION (26 per cent)** This section reflects a school's reputation with its own graduates, as well as within the community at large. When looking at alumni support, schools received points for the number—not the value—of gifts to the university over the past five years (5%). For its reputational survey, Maclean's polled more than 3,600 individuals (12%). They included chief executive officers of corporations in every region, a broad range of university administrators, and guidance counsellors from high schools across the country.

## Bonus marks for embracing change

the strengths of each—and make a highly personal choice. This year's survey bears witness to tough times. Forty-four per cent reported a drop in their operating budget per student. More than 50 per cent also fell in the percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured faculty, in their graduation rate and in their own scholarship numbers. Meanwhile, more than 70 per cent had topped their scholarship and business figures, and two-thirds improved their library resources. In other words, the government cuts are making their mark, students are feeling the pinch, and universities are doing their level best to maintain quality in higher education. In the Henry F. Hall building at Concordia, the table closest to the south-facing windows bears the words of John John Lubbock: "We succeed at giving the least of learning. The least thing left to follow." While Frederick Levy and his fellow change agents of the Class of 2000, born with a mouse in one hand, and



From coast to coast, a celebration of academic excellence at three Canadian universities

# THE WINNERS

When Kurrie Wolfe arrived at the University of Toronto from her home in Kitchener, Ont., in September, she brought more than just top marks, a prestigious National Scholarship and her winter clothes. "Like a lot of people, I arrived with preconceptions about U of T," says Wolfe. "I thought I might get lost in the crowd." But just one month later, Wolfe had an entirely different take on life as one of 31,000 students at Canada's largest university. An ardent environmentalist, she had taken the first steps towards launching a composting program at St. Hilda's Residence. And from an academic home base at Trinity College—population 1,250—she was immersing herself in "five great courses," including identities, ethnicity and nationalism, in which she sat only 17 fellow students share the attention of tenured professor Michael Lewis. Says Wolfe, 19: "You soon realize there are many opportunities to make your mark, to feel like you belong, and to learn."

Like those who have gone before her, Wolfe is benefiting mostly from what president Robert Prichard calls the "ideal citizenship" enjoyed by students at the University of Toronto, which for the third year in a row tops the list of Montreal/Dorval institutions in the Maclean's university ranking. "Our goal," says Prichard, "is to combine the intimacy and support of a liberal arts college with the opportunities that can be found at one of the finest public research institutions in the world."

And those opportunities are nothing short of awesome. The university boasts more than 300 undergraduate and 81 doctoral programs. Its 50 libraries house North America's fifth largest university collection. The 3,000-strong faculty includes such world-renowned scholars as Nobel Prize-winning chemist John Polanyi and joint test scientist Thomas Homer-Dixon.

But while the university's breadth is truly impressive, it is surprise that students like Wolfe can carve their own niche within it. Each of nine main faculties offers a unique sense of community—as well as its own faculty courses and academic specialties. And like Wolfe, many first-year arts and science students are given the chance to take one seminar course with no more than 30 students, taught by a tenured professor.

When classes are out, 250 campus clubs, and the social and cultural offerings of Canada's largest city, provide ample diversion



## MEDICAL/DOCTORAL University of Toronto

Matt Szecovsky, Eric Mok  
(back left), Prichard, Fath  
Haddad; Wolfe (strong  
community, huge opportunity)

"The University of Toronto," says Wolfe, "is a great place to go to school"—describing just the kind of engaging environment at Prichard loves to hear. "Our ability to build strength," says the president, "depends more than anything else on people's enthusiasm for the place." If that is true, the University of Toronto can count on an exciting future—and one that is built on solid foundations.

VICTOR DRYER

Eva Ma, Jason Tson, Stahlin,  
Monica Shiekh, Joseph Razi  
pioneering new patterns of  
knowledge-building

P urchased on a mountainside, a university could easily become out of touch with the world beyond its doors. But with its campus at the summit of Burnaby Mountain, just 15 km east of downtown Vancouver, Simon Fraser University works hard to stay close to its community. "It is important," says president John Stahlin, "to invite the public in." And as Simon Fraser has proven repeatedly throughout its 35-year history, it is important to reach out to the world as well. The institution that Maclean's ranks No. 1 among Comprehensive universities in 1996 has long distinguished itself as a leader in long-distance and co-operative learning. Last summer, it took that outreach-building philosophy an important step further, when it became the headquarters for a national research network investigating the potential of high-tech, on-line communication systems for transforming the world of teaching and learning. The new TeleLearning Research Network, whose projects include Virtual University, is an ambitious experiment joining 750 students and 150 professors at 12 test sites. British Network leader Linda Blumstein: "We are looking at new ways of learning that correspond to the 21st century—new models that build on teamwork and collaboration and knowledge-building."

Facing creative solutions to the challenges presented by an ever-evolving world is clearly one of Simon Fraser's greatest strengths. The university pioneered a 15-month, three-semester calendar to accommodate students whose work schedules conflict with more traditional timetables. In 1989, Simon Fraser opened the Harbour Centre, a satellite campus in downtown Vancouver, in what has become an ideal setting to reach students of the city's other towns. And while Virtual University is testing the power of on-line learning, Web-based technologies, Simon Fraser's well-established distance-learning program already uses telephone lines, home computers and television to reach 7,000 students—both on campus and across British Columbia.

Under Stahlin, now in his fourth year as president, Simon Fraser has continued to embrace that outward-looking tradition. Last fall the university joined with partners in private industry to launch Canada's only master's program in publishing.



## COMPREHENSIVE Simon Fraser University

diploma or degree. Thirty-four employees from B.C. Hydro and C.P. Rail are now attending classes four days each month.

And over the next three years, the university is donating \$750,000 to expanding what is already one of the country's largest cooperative studies programs, in which students combine traditional classroom learning with on-the-job training. By 1999, Simon Fraser aims to have 3,000 students taking coop degrees, in everything from engineering to English literature—a 50-percent increase over current levels. Says Stahlin: "If there is a word that I would like to think defines us, it is 'responsive.'" Building on that philosophy, Simon Fraser has achieved an academic prominence that matches its impressive physical setting.

CHERRY WOOD is in Vancouver



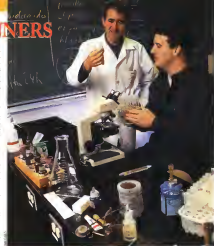
# THE WINNERS

It is, in a way, an insoluble problem: High quality and a first-class reputation have made applications soar in recent years at Mount Allison University in Sackville, N.B. But while the average entering grade has crept well into the mid 80s, many on campus have begun to fear that considerations other than good marks are determining who gets in as an era of deep government cuts, Mount A. like many universities, has experienced hefty tuition increases—including a 30.6-percent hike in 1996. The solution of a school well poised to charge top dollar? An ambitious capital campaign, announced in September, aims to raise more than \$20 million over five years—the lion's share earmarked for business and scholarships. "Our goal is to get the academic elite, not the economic elite," says president Ian Newbold. "At Mount A, we want to be able to say, 'If you meet our exacting standards, we'll see to it that you can realize your way forward.'"

The academic credentials of Mount Allison, lauded for the 15th year in the *Primarily Undergraduate* category, are beyond dispute. The university boasts more Rhodes Scholars per capita than any other in the British Commonwealth, and takes pride in offering a strong liberal arts and science curriculum. Along with exacting standards, the 157-year-old institution boasts a distinguished list of alumni

that includes painters Mary and Christopher Pratt and Randy Crawford, chairman of tobacco giant Brown & Laid. Not that Mount Allison is prepared to rest on its laurels. Although the university has weathered two strikes over four years, it has added faculty at a time when many universities have had to downsize their teaching staff. And despite some selected program cuts to reduce the \$6-million debt, but Newbold admitted when he took office in 1994, Mount Allison spent \$50 million over the past five years strengthening other areas, and wiring every residence room and office into the Internet. Debra Brad Prueck, 31, a fourth-year science student and president of the student council. "The tuition increase came as a shock—but at least we know we are getting value for our money."

Rhodes venerable traditions and top-of-the-line technology, what else do Mount Allison's 2,250 students get for



## PRIMARILY UNDERGRADUATE Mount Allison University

Biology professor Telle  
Researcher with student Brad  
Prueck; Newbold (below)  
attracting the academic elite



the tuition fee of \$3,869? Start with the close-knit feel of campus life, and low student-to-professor ratios. There is also surprising diversity: a new state-of-the-art multimedia teaching center, the 100-year-old Owens Art Gallery and a champion rugby squad. Every Friday night, 5A:50H (the Sackville Underground Society of Housebroken Improvisers) a comedy and improv group performs. "Mount A is a microcosm of society," explains Megan Weems 21, a fourth-year political studies student, who is also news editor of *The Apege* student newspaper and host of a weekly jazz radio show. "It is extremely varied and extremely safe resting." At Mount Allison, remaining grounded in the past, while embracing the future has made for a university where the best and the brightest feel right at home.

JOHN BERNETT

IN THE YEAR 2014, THEY SAY  
IT WILL COST OVER \$65,000 FOR  
AN UNDERGRADUATE DEGREE.\*





IF YOU HAVE CHILDREN, YOU NEED TO KNOW THIS.  
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\*Source: Canadian Federation of Students, Union Budget 1995-96. Based on current costs of \$3,000 per year, increased at 6% annual inflation rate.

\*\*Assuming an average annual compounding rate of return of 10%.



# UNIVERSITIES Ranking

Medical/Doctoral universities are those with a broad range of PhD programs and research, as well as medical schools.

Students at Queen's University



STUDENT BODY

## MEDICAL/DOCTORAL

OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY			FINANCES			LIBRARY				REPUTATION		
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With PhDs Or Higher	Proportion With Graduate	Out Of Province (Est. Year)	International (Available)	Student Awards	Class Size (1st And 2nd Year Level)	Class Size (3rd And 4th Year Level)	Classroom Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards For Full-time Faculty	Social Science & Humanities Grants	Medical Science Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarship & Bursary (Percentage Of Budget)	Market Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Total Holdings	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Excesses	Awards Support	Reputation Survey
1. Toronto	1	4	4	9	12	10	4	2	8	5	1	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	9	4	1	3	
2. Queen's	2	1	2	2	8	8	3	7	2	13	0	4	7	8	10	3	3	8	2	5	2	3	1
3. McGill	3	2	1	1	7	3	2	1	1	4	3	5	1	5	3	8	12	7	9	12	10	2	4
4. UBC	4	1	3	11	8	1	3	9	13	6	1	6	4	2	6	6	5	9	1	9	4	8	2
5. McMaster	5	5	6	8	13	12	5	13	5	2	3	6	4	6	4	11	11	12	8	4	8	9	5
6. Montréal	N/A	8	11	7	7	7	6	3	3	11	0	2	5	2	13	12	10	9	13	10	11	5	8
6. Western	7	9	2	9	16	18	17	8	6	3	12	7	16	8	7	9	8	4	4	8	2	5	9
8. Alberta	8	11	8	8	8	4	3	5	11	12	7	8	8	6	11	4	1	2	1	7	0	12	6
9. Dalhousie	6	9	8	9	3	11	7	11	4	8	10	11	9	13	9	2	6	15	10	3	8	4	10
10. Ottawa	9	10	10	5	8	8	10	8	12	7	4	8	8	10	5	5	4	10	12	11	7	13	11
11. Calgary	11	12	12	13	6	10	11	12	10	10	11	12	10	9	8	7	9	5	7	4	12	10	7
12. Saskatchewan	10	7	8	12	13	2	13	10	9	9	13	13	11	13	12	10	13	9	3	2	5	11	12
13. Manitoba	N/A	13	13	10	9	9	8	4	7	1	8	8	12	12	1	13	7	11	11	13	13	7	13

FOOTNOTES: For a description of the methodology, page 31.



### REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

McGill's surveyed more than 3,400 high-school guidance counselors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.

McGill, University of British Columbia (right)

### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Queen's
2. Toronto
3. McGill
4. UBC
5. McMaster



### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Queen's
2. McMaster
3. Toronto
4. UBC
5. McGill

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. UBC
2. Queen's
3. Toronto
4. McGill
5. McMaster

### BEST OVERALL

1. Queen's
2. UBC
3. Toronto
4. McGill
5. McMaster



# Ranking

## COMPREHENSIVE

Comprehensive universities are those with a significant amount of research activity and a wide range of programs—including professional degrees—at the graduate and undergraduate levels.

Students at Waterloo



OVERALL RANKING	LAST YEAR	STUDENT BODY						CLASSES			FACULTY				FINANCES			LIBRARY			REPUTATION	
		Average Entering Grade	Proportion With PhD or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out of Province (Est. %)	Nonmedical (Excluded)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st and 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd and 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Awards Per Full-Time Faculty	Social Sciences & Humanities Grants	Medical/Sciences Grants	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage of Budget)	Student Services (Percentage of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditures	Alumni Support	Reputation of Survey
1. Simon Fraser	2	2	2	9	5	7	2	8	7	11	4	7	1	2	3	2	7	1	9	4	8	2
2. Waterloo	3	1	3	4	6	6	1	11	11	8	3	3	5	5*	5	6	4	8	5	9	4	1
3. Victoria	1	4	6	2	4	5	4	4	9	10	2	6*	9	1	4	1	5	4	4	4	10	3
4. Guelph	4	3	1	5	6	8*	2*	9	10	5	3	4	2	3	8	7	5	5	8	9	2	4
5. York	5	6	4	3	10	11	5	7	6	1	1	1	4	4	10	4	1	5	1	6	7	5
6. Memorial	N/A	5	5	10	9	2	11	5*	5	3	11	10*	10	10	2	3	6	2	8	1	5	6
7. Windsor	7	7*	10	1	11	1	10	5*	2	2	6	4*	3	7	7	9	2	6	7	7	3	10
8. New Brunswick	6	3	7	8	1	4	5	3	3*	4	10	10*	8	3	9	10	10	1	11	3	5	7
9. Carleton	8	11	11	7	7	6*	6	10	7*	7	6	5	4	5*	8	5	3	7	9	7	1	11
10. Regina	N/A	8	8	11	1	3	3	1	1	9	5	3	11	11	1	3	11	1	3	10	11	9
11. Concordia	9	10	9	9	3	10	7	2	2*	8	6*	8	6	6	11	11	8	10	10	11	9	8

\*PROCESSED AT 10. Full description of the methodology: page 21.

### REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

McGraw-Hill surveyed more than 2,400 high-school guidance counsellors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.

Pam Chabornik at the Turingius Institute, Guelph

### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. York



### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Guelph
4. Victoria
5. York

Lab at the University of Victoria

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Victoria
4. York
5. Guelph

### BEST OVERALL

1. Waterloo
2. Simon Fraser
3. Victoria
4. Guelph
5. York



# Ranking

Primarily Undergraduate universities are those largely focused on undergraduate education, with relatively few graduate programs.

Student with anthropology professor Susan Jernigan at Trent, Acadia students (far right)



## REPUTATIONAL WINNERS

Marion's surveyed more than 3,400 high-school graduate counselors, academic administrators and CEOs of major corporations across the country.

### OVERALL RANKING

	STUDENT BODY					CLASSES			FACULTY				FINANCES				LIBRARY			REPUTATION	
	Average Entering Grade	Proportion With 75% Or Higher	Proportion Who Graduate	Out Of Province (Est Year)	Student Awards	Class Size: 1st And 2nd Year Level	Class Size: 3rd And 4th Year Level	Classes Taught By Tenured Faculty	Faculty With PhDs	Ancient Social Sciences & Full-Immersion Faculty	Medical/ Sciences Grade	Operating Budget	Scholarships & Bursaries (Percentage Of Budget)	Classical Services (Percentage Of Budget)	Holdings Per Student	Acquisitions	Expenditure	Alumni Support	Residential Survey		
1	1*	2*	1	3	4	10	4	2	7	6.17*	6	2	5	8	11	2	9	7	5	2	
3	3	3	4	3	1	13	16	13	2	4	5	11*	10	10	13*	10	14	2	1	4	
2	5	6	5	13	2	1	12*	15	6	1	1	7	10	10	13*	10	14	2	1	4	
4	1*	1	3	10	15	7	9	19	4	7	4	10	17	3	15	4	9	12	7	6	
5	6*	6*	8	2	12*	2	1	4	17	5.14	11*	6	9	4	8	13	1	2	11		
7	17	15*	14	16	9	14*	3	6	10	5	6	3	3	13	1	5	12	8	16	5	
10	7	11	7	15	8	12	2	11	9	7	2	5	4*	15	3	13	17	3	11	12	
6	8	9	2	4	2	16	17	1	3	5.12	5	12	7	12	7	9	11	6	8		
8	12*	12*	13	8	18	11	7*	16	5	5	7	4	10	6	5	12	15	9	12	7	
11	4	4	15	3	19	14*	12*	7	11	5.13	N/A	8	1	2	3	10	7	15	14		
9	11	10	15	7	14	3	12*	5	14	4	9	15	15	11	19	15	7	16	4	9	
14	8	8	3	2	7	5	12*	17	16	9	5	10	1	12	13*	6	9	16	9	18	
12	13	14	16	18	7	6	5*	3	8	5.16	11*	12	18	7	7	10	17	3	13		
13	9*	7	17	14	8	19	10*	12	5	3.11	3	16	17	16	16	10	5*	17	10		
19	15	18	6	12	16	4	5*	6	18	5	2	14	10	16	11	18	11	18	13	17	
15	18	17	N/A	14	15	6	7*	9	12	9.18	18	13	6	6	11	9	13	N/A	19		
16	16*	16	18	11	11*	13	18	18	13	9.10	18	14	4	10	17	1	10	10	13		
18	18	19	16	17	12*	5	10*	14	15	8.15	8	4*	14	17	14	9	14	14	15		
17	14	13	12	14	17	17	15	10	19	9.19	15	9	19	18	15	18	10	15	3		

### HIGHEST QUALITY

1. Mount Allison
2. Acadia
3. Trent
4. Wilfrid Laurier
5. St. Francis Xavier

### MOST INNOVATIVE

1. Acadia
2. Ryerson
3. Trent
4. Mount Allison
5. Lethbridge

### LEADERS OF TOMORROW

1. Ryerson
2. Acadia
3. Lethbridge
4. Trent
5. Mount Allison

### BEST OVERALL

1. Acadia
2. Mount Allison
3. Ryerson
4. Trent
5. Lethbridge



# Presenting the Winners of the

**Microsoft**

**Age 6-9  
Grand Prize**

**Jana Wilkie, Ontario, ON**

We started spinning faster and faster and faster! When we finally stopped, we were no longer on a blank page, but in a sandy desert with pyramids all around! We were all quiet as we gazed out at the windows. The people were dressed funny. The ladies wore long white dresses and had snake emblems going up their arms. The men wore short skirts. Ms. Fraze was wearing black with snakes on them and a dress with pyramids, scarabs, cats and snakes. We entered the pyramid of an Egyptian king. Looking around we found a secret passage that led through all the different rooms. At the very end of it there was the place where the mummies of the king and his cat were. There were thousands of mummies throughout the pyramid - a scarab rug, golden skis, a Sennet game and lots of jewels. Then we found our way back through the secret passage to the entrance. Then we went to the Nile River. Then we learned how to make beads and pottery using clay from their river bank. After we explored the Nile River we went back on the bus. By the time we were on the bus Ms Fraze had pulled a lever on the ceiling that created a doorway. As soon as she had closed the bus door, we drove through the doorway and found ourselves in the classroom staring at the computer.

**Second Prize**

**Coleman Smith,  
Granda Prairie, AB**

It all started that day when I happened into my class and let myself getting smaller. I thought this was cool! Then the next thing I knew I was inside my computer! I decided to explore the Internet. It was amazing! The part that was really helpful and interesting was the part about dinosaurs.

Then I realized that somehow I had gone back to when dinosaurs lived and was face to face with a humongous Tyrannosaurus Rex! At first I thought he was going to eat me, but then I thought he looked kind of nice, like he wanted to be my friend. He started to talk "Hello my name is Tibone. Who and what are you?" "My name is Coleman and I'm a human." "Don you look funny," said Tibone. The next soon a live dinosaur and boy are you ever big! Do you think you would share the same fears?" "Hop on my back and I'll show you around." So away we went over the hills and through the marshes with his big feet clomping loudly covering lots of ground with each step. As I looked around I saw lots of dinosaurs eating plants and standing in the cool water. All of a sudden I heard this shrieking sound and saw a huge bird that looked like a Pterodactyl come swooping down at us. Just when I thought it was about to snatch me off at Tibone's back I found my eyes right and there was writing in front of my computer. What an adventure!

**Michael Miller, Valleyview, AB**  
I was playing the Adventure Land on my computer when suddenly Ms. Fraze and the Magic School Bus zoomed by and before I could yell "Help!" I was picked up for a field trip into the computer. I saw windows up close, filled with happiness, saw spider minks and took pictures of pagans. The Magic School Bus towed the canoe up the river to the village where the "Inca" lady was hiding. He was in a place I brought medicine but village needed. He called everyone to come and congratulate me. One of them even gave me a bag of gold. I said "Thank you." Just then Mom came into my room. She saw no one was playing on the computer so she shut it off. Now we were stuck until it could be turned on again. Lo the lastest got off the bus to try and find a way out. She came back with news that she could get out through the back hole and saw the computer back on. Soon we saw light coming through. That was the way out. We zoomed out and picked up the "Winkles Lu," we yelled "I got out of the school bus and thanked them for the amazing adventure." Arnold said "I don't want to try that again." I told my mom about my computer adventure but she didn't believe me.

**Age 10-15  
Grand Prize**

**Valerie Sutter, W.E. Thompson School,  
Kamloops, BC**

I all started with my computer. I was finding my English essay that was due the next day. Sleep! The screen suddenly went black. 'Ahhhhhh! My computer just ate my essay. All my work's gone. I know I should call my teacher, Ms. Fraze.' I dialed the phone. It started to ring 'Hello,' said Ms. Fraze. 'Hi Ms. Fraze,' I said sadly. 'Hi Fraze. Do you think I could have an extension on my essay?' My computer ate just as it. 'Click! The phone went dead. I played back tapes in front of my computer. 'Hi! Hi! Hi!' I heard around and saw a big yellow school bus coming through my window. At the wheel sat Ms. Fraze. She opened the door and said, 'Hop on Ernie.' I got on cautiously. Ms. Fraze slammed the bus door. 'Off we go,' said Ms. Fraze enthusiastically. 'Where?' I asked. 'Into your computer to find your essay. What else?' Ms. Fraze said. The bus quickly changed. The Magic School Bus then zoomed us into my computer keyboard.

'Where?' I exclaimed. 'Is this where my essay is?' 'No, Fraze. That is the keyboard. Your essay is in the Document Memory.' Ms. Fraze said. We went down stairs and entered the Makenboard. All I could see were acres and ones. 'Why are there only ones and ones Ms. Fraze?' I asked. 'Well Ernie, computers only think in ones and ones.' We then continued down a wire. The took us to the Document Memory. It looked like a bag ribbon. There on the ribbon was my essay. 'We did it!' I shouted. 'Ernie got off the bus and push that button. That will put back on the screen!' shouted Ms. Fraze.

I pushed the button and jumped back onto the bus. We zoomed up the wire through the Makenboard and out of the monitor. On the screen was my essay. I pressed 'Enter' and printed it out. I turned to Ms. Fraze and said with a smile, 'I believe this isn't due until tomorrow, but can I hand it in early?'

**Second Prize**

**Meagan Haloway, Beaumont, AB**  
It was the beginning of fall when all the leaves start to fall off the trees. I don't feel much like going and riding as I went on my computer hoping to find a program about wildlife. I lived in an urban city and longed to visit a national.

My computer started to beep and buzz. Then right before my eyes a school bus appeared on the screen. I felt like I was going around on a really really fast. Before I knew it, I was sitting in the school bus. I looked down and realized we were not driving, we were flying. I took a look at us alive, or so called pilot. He wore a cap with a little plastic Donald Duck sitting on it. I looked at all the other kids on the bus, they had camouflage suits on. Right then the driver opened the door. I didn't even know we had landed. I stepped off the bus, right into a big mud pool. 'Yuck! I stepped to take a look around. Everywhere I looked I saw forest and meadows. Then I saw it, a graphic sign that said, 'Welcome to the Marshlands of Canada.' I was in a marshland. I thought excitedly I saw that the guide was already walking down the path. I noticed now that I was in a camouflage suit. I looked down and saw something young peep my first. It was a ducklet. No one spoke except the guide. He told us the names of the birds. We saw Northern Harrier, Mallards, Great Blue Herons, Northern Pintails, Wood ducks, Black ducks, Canada Geese and a family of Whooping Deer. We made it back to the bus and the guide flew me back to my house.

I found myself making up at my computer. That was a dream I thought to myself or was it???

**Simon Cavitt, Sorel, QC  
(translated from French)**

On June 28, 1996, my parents subscribed to the Internet for me. I was so happy that I could see the network, but I spent the night in front of my screen. I discovered the world from home - without having to go out. Around one o'clock at night, my computer got a bug. I tried to see the Internet but it was impossible. I then decided to push the reset button on my computer. But just before doing so, a bus appeared on the screen and I was sucked into my computer. I traveled on the Internet avoiding forests and numbers and found myself in the house of a young Chinese boy who also subscribed to the Internet. He fell from his chair and screamed, 'Daddy Daddy, somebody just came out of my computer.' I was told, 'a young American boy.' My father said, 'Did you play all night on your computer?' By the time I got up, Tung had already called the police. Just before their arrival, the Magic School Bus appeared on the screen and sucked me in again. Oh, Lord! I got stuck in Tung's computer. Tung's father was angry. He left his son's room, telling him that he must stop living in the imaginary world of the Internet. Suddenly, Tung started to work on his computer and decided to travel on an archeological information Internet site. All of a sudden, he went me to be with the cave men. How could I get out of the dead-end situation? Cave men don't know anything about computers. How dreadful! They were all around me, ready to hit me with their bludgeons. I tried to protect myself with my hands, and at the same time, Bing. I hit my nose on the keyboard of my computer. I had gone into the imaginary world of dreams, dreaming of the imaginary world of the Internet.

**What a dream!**



**Story Challenge**

**This past summer,  
kids across Canada  
ages 6 to 13**

**were invited to challenge  
their imaginations  
with original stories  
starting with the line,**

**"Suddenly  
the Magic School Bus  
zoomed  
into my computer -  
talking me on the most  
amazing journey ever!  
Here's my story..."**

**Grand Prize  
Winners Each  
received \$5,000  
to be Invested  
Through  
Financial Mutual  
Funds  
And Savings**



**Place Winners  
will really be  
absorbing with  
this! (and more)**

**Compaq  
multimedia  
compatible!**

**TRIMARK  
MULTIMEDIA**

**COMPAQ**

**Maclean's™**

**Microsoft**



# Reading the Rankings

## STUDENT BODY

From class size to student services, a complete guide to the facts and figures behind the *Maclean's* rankings

The quality and dedication of students have an enormous impact on the learning environment. *Maclean's* not only takes two measures of entering grades, but also calculates the success of the student body at winning national awards and at graduating within a reasonable time frame. The magazine considers, as well, the university's drawing power from other provinces and among graduate students internationally.

### AVERAGE ENTERING GRADE

Students are ranked by the input of their peers. Below are the average first-year grades of freshmen students entering from high school or Quebec's CEGEP system.

Medical/Doctoral	Percent	Primarily Undergraduate	Percent
1 Queen's	87.8%	11 Mount Saint Vincent	77.6%
2 McGill	85.8%	12 Saint Mary's	77.4%
3 UBC	85.6%	13 Brandon	76.3%
4 Toronto	84.2%	14 Ryerson	75.8%
5 Montreal	82.6%	15 Cape Breton (CSC)	75.2%
6 Dalhousie	82.2%	16 Lethbridge	75.0%
7 Saskatchewan	81.5%	17 Lethbridge	74.2%
8 Memorial	81.2%	18 Niagara	74.0%
9 Windsor	80.5%	19 Laurentian	73.5%
10 Ottawa	80.5%		
11 Alberta	79.2%		
12 Calgary	77.5%		
13 Manitoba	87%		

Comprehensive	Percent
1 Windsor	83.7%
2 Saint Mary's	82.8%
3 York	82.7%
4 Victoria	80.2%
5 Memorial	79.8%
6 York	79.8%
7 Windsor	77.8%
8 Regina	77.2%
9 New Brunswick	76.2%
10 Carleton	75.1%
11 Carleton	75.1%

### PROPORTION WHO GRADUATE

Percentage of full-time second-year undergraduates who completed their degree within one year of the expected graduation date:

Medical/Doctoral	Percent	Primarily Undergraduate	Percent
1 McGill	81.8%	1 Mount Allison	82.7%
2 Queen's	80.9%	2 St. Francis Xavier	82.4%
3 Toronto	80.8%	3 Wilfrid Laurier	82.4%
4 McMaster	80.1%	4 Acadia	80.0%
5 Ottawa	82.3%	5 Dalhousie	81.8%
6 Dalhousie	81.8%	6 Saint Mary's	81.2%
7 Montreal	81.4%	7 Cape Breton (CSC)	80.3%
8 Victoria	80.4%	8 Winnipeg	75.4%
9 Brandon	80.0%	9 Carleton	79.9%
10 Manitoba	79.0%	10 P.C.I.	72.5%
11 UBC	78.2%	11 Brandon	72.8%
12 Saskatchewan	80.0%	12 Saint Mary's	72.8%
13 Calgary	80.5%	13 Ryerson	72.2%

Comprehensive	Percent
1 Windsor	85.8%
2 Victoria	85.4%
3 York	85.2%
4 Waterloo	80.0%
5 York	79.0%
6 Simon Fraser	77.6%
7 Carleton	76.1%
8 New Brunswick	75.5%
9 Concordia	68.6%
10 Memorial	68.2%
11 Regina	63.6%

Measuring up awards-winning McGill students (front row, left to right) Elaine Correa, Anna-Louise Crapo, Marco Gualberti, (back row) Alex Hatzidimitris, Anna Leong, Anne Antemano



### PROPORTION WITH 75% OR HIGHER

As a measure of how bright students enrich the learning environment, *Maclean's* considers the percentage of incoming students from high school or CEGEP with averages of 75 per cent or higher.

Medical/Doctoral	Percent
1 McGill	89.8%
2 Queen's	88.7%
3 UBC	87.0%
4 Toronto	85.6%
5 McMaster	84.3%
6 Dalhousie	83.4%
7 Brandon	83.1%
8 Saskatchewan	79.5%
9 Ottawa	78.9%
10 Ottawa	78.0%
11 Manitoba	73.6%
12 Calgary	66.4%
13 Manitoba	48.9%

Comprehensive	Percent
1 York	97.4%
2 Simon Fraser	95.3%
3 Windsor	92.0%
4 York	70.0%
5 Memorial	74.8%
6 Victoria	74.3%
7 New Brunswick	80.7%
8 Regina	87.2%
9 Carleton	87.1%
10 Windsor	86.4%
11 Carleton	86.0%

Primarily Undergraduate	Percent
1 Wilfrid Laurier	96.1%
2 Mount Allison	88.4%
3 Acadia	77.7%
4 St. Thomas	75.7%
5 Bishop's	70.5%
6 Trent	65.1%
7 Brock	64.6%
8 P.C.I.	63.0%
9 St. Francis Xavier	62.4%
10 Mount Saint Vincent	60.4%
11 Winnipeg	57.8%
12 Saint Mary's	52.9%
13 Ryerson	52.6%
14 Brandon	50.0%
15 Lethbridge	46.5%
16 Lethbridge	46.5%
17 Winnipeg	43.9%
18 Cape Breton (CSC)	39.3%
19 Laurentian	35.7%



### STUDENT BODY

#### OUT OF PROVINCE (FIRST YEAR)

Percentage of students from other provinces

Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1. UBC 33.8	1. Mount Allison 85.7
2. McGill 33.4	2. Bishop's 54.1
3. Ottawa 34.0	3. Acadia 32.5
4. Queen's 34	4. St. Francis Xavier 29.6
5. UBC 31	5. St. Thomas 23.9
6. Calgary 8.2	6. PEI 23.3
7. Memorial 7.9	7. Mount Saint Vincent 17.4
8. Alberta 6.5	8. Saint Mary's 15.6
9. Manitoba 5.3	9. Brandon 14.8
10. Western 5.1	10. Lethbridge 13.4
11. Saskatchewan 4.7	11. Lakehead 6.5
12. Toronto 2.3	12. Cape Breton (CJC) 4.8
13. Atlantic 1.9	13. Trent 3.4

Comprehensive	Primarily Undergraduate
1. New Brunswick 20.8	15. Winnipeg 2.4
2. Carleton 16.1	16. Wilfrid Laurier 1.7
3. Concordia 16.8	17. Laval 0.7
4. Victoria 12.7	18. Brock 0.6
5. Simon Fraser 12.2	19. Niagara 0.0
6. Vancouver 8.1	
7. Regina 4.6	
8. Guelph 3.1	
9. Memorial 1.8	
10. York 1.7	
11. Windsor 0.9	

#### INTERNATIONAL (GRADUATE)

Percentage of graduate students from abroad

Medical/Dental	Comprehensive
1. UBC 35.7	1. Western 36.1
2. Saskatchewan 29.2	2. Memorial 25.4
3. McGill 22.5	3. Regina 22
4. Alberta 26.8	4. New Brunswick 22.6
5. Ottawa 16.2	5. Victoria 18.1
6. Queen's 15.7	6. Waterloo 17.5
7. Memorial 14.8	7. Simon Fraser 16.6
8. Manitoba 14.2	8. Carleton 13.5
9. Laval 13.8	9. Dalhousie 13.5
10. Calgary 12.8	10. Concordia 12.1
11. Toronto 12.5	11. York 6.5
12. McMaster 9.5	
13. Western 8.1	



High marks: Wilfrid Laurier students (front row, left to right) Duke McKinnis, Kate Geddis, Ian Richards, Jesse Phe, (back row) Trisha Van Rossum, Kelly Horschamp, Matt Stach

#### STUDENT AWARDS

A reflection of students and their education, these figures show how many students, per 1,000, won national awards.

Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1. McGill 18.8	1. Acadia 1.5
2. UBC 16.2	2. St. Francis Xavier 0.8
3. Queen's 9.3	3. Brandon 1.1
4. Toronto 8.8	4. Mount Allison 1.0
5. McMaster 8.2	5. Trent 1.0
6. Manitoba 6.8	6. Lethbridge 1
7. Dalhousie 6.5	7. PEI 0.9
8. Manitoba 6	8. Winnipeg 1.7
9. Alberta 6.6	9. Brock 1.5
10. Ottawa 5.4	10. Saint Mary's 1.4
11. Calgary 4.1	11. Lakehead 1.4
12. Western 4.1	12. Bishop's 1.3
13. Saskatchewan 3.1	13. Laval 0.9
	14. Mount Saint Vincent 1
	15. Wilfrid Laurier 0.9
	16. St. Thomas 0.7
	17. Brandon 0.6
	18. Cape Breton (CJC) 0.3
	19. Niagara 0.0

Comprehensive
1. Waterloo 9
2. Guelph 6.9
3. Simon Fraser 5.8
4. Victoria 5.3
5. New Brunswick 4.5
6. Carleton 4.5
7. Concordia 3.5
8. York 2.7
9. Regina 2.4
10. Western 1.7
11. Memorial 0.6

### THE 3RD ANNUAL - MAGNA FOR CANADA SCHOLARSHIP AWARDS PROGRAM

## Putting this award on your résumé would look even better than seeing it here.



This award, along with \$5,000 cash and a summer internship at Magna International Inc., is what ten full-time Canadian university and college students will each win in the 3rd annual Magna For Canada Scholarship Awards program. On top of that, one of the ten winners will be awarded an additional \$5,000 and a one-year internship with the CEO of Magna.

Your innovative response to a 2,500 word essay to the question, "If you were the Prime Minister of Canada, what would you do to improve living standards and unite the country?" could make you one of those winners.

A national panel of judges will select winners based on the extent to which responses to the above question offer innovative and workable solutions.

This program is sponsored by Magna International Inc., Canada's largest supplier of automotive systems and components, and the Fair Enterprise Institute, a non-political and non-profit organization founded to improve Canadian living standards.

Each year, all winning essays are published in the book, "As Prime Minister, I Would..." currently available in book stores across Canada and at college and university libraries.

So think about your résumé. Tell us how you'd make Canada a better place to live and do it all before June 15th, 1997 because that's the deadline for submissions.

For additional information and full entry details phone us at: 1-800-97-MAGNA or visit us at [www.MagnaForCanada.com](http://www.MagnaForCanada.com)





## Reading the Rankings

# CLASSES

For undergraduates, the classroom is the front line of learning. Because tenure is a significant measure of a faculty member's worth, Maclean's measures the commitment of universities to placing tenured and tenure-stream professors at the head of first-year classes. In addition, the magazine takes into account the entire range of classes, placing them in six groups of ascending size and awarding points for the number of classes in each group six points for each class in the smallest range, five for each at the next smallest and so on. The total points are divided by the number of classes to create a final score for each school.

## CLASSES TAUGHT BY TENURED FACULTY

Percentage of first-year classes taught by tenured or tenure-track professors

Medical/Dental		Primarily Undergraduate	
PER 100		PER 100	
1	McGill	1	St. Michael's
2	McMaster	2	St. Francis Xavier
3	Western	3	Alberta
4	UAlberta	4	Brandon
5	Toronto	5	Calgary
6	UBC	6	St. John's
7	OTW	7	St. Thomas
8	Calgary	8	St. John's
9	Quebec	9	St. John's
10	Calgary	10	St. John's
11	Calgary	11	St. John's
12	Calgary	12	St. John's
13	Calgary	13	St. John's

### Comprehensive

PER 100	
1	York
2	Western
3	McMaster
4	New Brunswick
5	Calgary
6	Western
7	Calgary
8	Concordia
9	Regina
10	Regina
11	Simon Fraser



### Medical/Dental

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL

	1-45	46-90	91-135	136-180	181-225	226-270	271-300	over 300
1	McGill	45.00	32.32	14.89	6.81	2.15	8.2	
2	Toronto	50.33	37.47	18.53	12.26	1.95	8.18	
3	McMaster	48.70	29.78	21	9.44	8.41		
4	Alberta	38.7	27.65	31.31	11.5	0.63		
5	Alberta	38.70	29.79	18.43	11.3	1.18		
6	OTW	38.45	33.62	31.80	13.97	0.34		
7	Quebec	42.42	29.63	34.07	11.51	1.59		
8	Western	38.38	28.17	33.89	14.01	2.81		
9	UBC	37.95	29.18	17.58	18.90	1.53		
10	Calgary	28.2	35.52	24.19	10.00	1.11		
11	Calgary	38.33	28.07	29.35	14.22			
12	Calgary	39.85	28.08	29.03	15.85	2.17		
13	McMaster	22.75	27.48	29.43	14.83	5.63	9.2	

### Comprehensive

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	over 300
1	Regina	49.08	32.28	14.81	3.84	0.28		
2	Concordia	39.93	44.73	13.76	3.36	0.15	6.07	
3	New Brunswick	44.08	27.06	20.07	8.38	0.96		
4	Victoria	40.8	28.43	20.9	9.43	1.85		
5	Western	32.48	48.16	21.27	2.81	3.83		
6	Windsor	38.9	26.33	20.74	11.99	1.52		
7	York	42.25	23.31	18.88	16.85	3.03	6.17	
8	Simon Fraser	38.97	23.89	18.89	19.72	3.78		
9	St. John's	24.5	46.53	11.83	12.82	2.87		
10	Calgary	35.91	26.85	33.25	13.98	2.12		
11	Western	28.3	26.35	27.34	17.88	1.45		

Religion class at Bishop's University: close personal contact

### Primarily Undergraduate

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT FIRST- AND SECOND-YEAR LEVEL

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	over 300
1	York	78.22	7.1	14.41	3.1	0.49	0.27	
2	Bishop's	61.85	38.32	16.22				
3	Mount Saint Vincent	49.05	29.02	12.96	9.16			
4	Queen's	48.73	38.79	14.47	1.62			
5	SPU	44.97	30.64	19.33	3.32	0.41		
6	Queen's	46.32	29.05	12.74	4.07			
7	Wilfrid Laurier	52.41	22.80	12.73	5.08			
8	Windsor	44.8	36.8	15.2	3.2			
9	Laurier	46.56	27.05	12.81	9.47	0.45		
10	Mount Allison	48.4	27.33	13.96	9.16			
11	St. Mary's	39.63	47.05	13.79	3.13	0.2		
12	Windsor	37.99	35.36	25.8	1.33			
13	Acadia	34.72	41.8	13.21	4.26			
14	Lethbridge	44.78	36.96	18.18	8.38			
15	St. Thomas	39.5	38.44	16.64				
16	St. Francis Xavier	39.35	39.25	26.96	1.49			
17	Regina	37.88	39.25	15.94	4.58	0.34		
18	Lethbridge	37.62	30.68	18.73	10.13	1.85		
19	York	32.74	38.38	12.39	12.85	2.66		

### Medical/Dental

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	over 300
1	McGill	89.89	6.27	3.07	1.87	0.8		
2	Queen's	80.20	21.86	8.95	1.43			
3	McMaster	75.54	12.12	7.96	0.74			
4	DePaul	73.01	39.99	4.8	1.79			
5	McMaster	75.89	13.42	7.67	1.85	0.03		
6	Western	73.36	37	7.49	1.27			
7	McGill	74.43	23.83	7.67	0.87			
8	Toronto	72.85	38.79	8.98	2.02	0.2	0.68	
9	Concordia	69.88	17.7	1.12	1.32	0.31		
10	Calgary	80.16	26.89	5.68	1.71			
11	Alberta	61.43	29.23	39.75	2.53	0.21		
12	OTW	89.97	15.49	13.77	0.37			
13	UBC	68.97	34.13	11.72	3.21	0.41		

### Comprehensive

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	over 300
1	Regina	86.05	10.8	2.98				
2	Western	82.02	14.5	4.86	0.18			
3	Concordia	88.12	13.13	5.03	0.12			
4	New Brunswick	88.7	23.46	7.18	0.81			
5	McMaster	80.35	18.86	3.89	6.31	0.53		
6	York	80.41	24.12	8.83	1.82	0.32		
7	Concordia	85.8	20.75	12.38	1.35			
8	Simon Fraser	84.85	24.2	6.48	1.87	0.33		
9	Alberta	82.25	27.79	1.54	1.36			
10	Calgary	83.51	22.6	13.13	2.36	0.17		
11	McGill	61.3	24.14	12.63	1.85			

### Primarily Undergraduate

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT THIRD- AND FOURTH-YEAR LEVEL

	1-25	26-50	51-100	101-150	151-200	201-250	251-300	over 300
1	Bishop's	98.95	8.08					
2	Windsor	88.38	13.37	1.24				
3	Lethbridge	61.32	18.29	2.4				
4	Mount Allison	89.33	13.13	2.36				
5	Brandon	82.13	16.45	6.9	0.9			
6	Cape Breton	82.18	18.86					
7	Windsor	87.04	13.38	3.87				
8	St. Mary's	79.79	17.51	3.83				
9	Wilfrid Laurier	85.5	13.65	3.25				
10	York	78.3	16.37	2.78				
11	Laurier	88.04	11.74	4.75				
12	Mount Saint Vincent	72.19	28.15					
13	PEI	85.75	12.2	1.95				
14	St. Thomas	77.36	13.67	3.77				
15	York	71.39	13.13	6.26	0.2			
16	Acadia	76.57	22.03	2.02				
17	St. Francis Xavier	62.28	18.58	18.12	0.64			
18	Lethbridge	68.33	34.76	1.13	0.76			
19	Regina	47.74	42.86	9.78	0.6			

\*INDICATES A TIE.  
Full description of the methodology, page 23.



# UNIVERSITIES Reading the Rankings

## FACULTY

The culture of the faculty is vital to the students' own development. Maclean's calculates the percentage of faculty with a PhD degree. It also measures their success at winning national awards and peer-adjudicated grants from the three main federal granting agencies, as well as from the Canada Council.

### FACULTY AWARDS

These figures show the number of full-time professors, per 1,000, who have received awards.

Medical/Dental	Comprehensive
1 Toronto 3.4	1 York 3.7
2 Montreal 6.8	2 Simon Fraser 3.1
3 McGill 8.7	3 Waterloo 2.3
4 Queen's 8.4	4 UBC 2.1
5 UAlberta 4.7	5 Carleton 2
6 McMaster 4.5	6 Victoria 1.9
7 Western 3.3	7 Waterloo 1.9
8 Alberta 2.8	8 Concordia 1.8
9 Waterloo 2.8	9 Regina 1.5
10 Ottawa 2.6	10 Memorial 1.4
11 Dalhousie 2.6	11 New Brunswick 1.4
12 Calgary 2.4	
13 Saskatchewan 1.1	

\*Percentages a full description of the methodology page 25.

### MEDICAL/SCIENCE GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-adjudicated research grants from both the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Medical Research Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty members; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

Medical/Dental	Comprehensive
1 UBC 170,000 127.10	1 Victoria 162,000 120.2
2 McGill 66,800 114.75	2 Simon Fraser 161,000 120.17
3 Toronto 122,520 120.77	3 Dalhousie 129,000 120.01
4 Queen's 90,200 107.94	4 York 107,100 107.07
5 Western 100,000 112.03	5 Dalhousie 107,000 107.06
6 Alberta 112,000 107.06	6 New Brunswick 107,000 107.06
7 Yorkville 147,000 107.06	7 Windsor 107,000 107.06
8 McMaster 112,000 107.06	8 Yorkville 107,000 107.06
9 Calgary 107,000 107.06	9 Concordia 107,000 107.06
10 Ottawa 107,000 107.06	10 Memorial 107,000 107.06
11 Dalhousie 107,000 107.06	11 Regina 107,000 107.06
12 Waterloo 107,000 107.06	
13 Saskatchewan 107,000 107.06	

### SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES GRANTS

Below are the average size and number of peer-adjudicated research grants from both the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council and the Canada Council. The size of grants is listed per eligible full-time faculty members; the number of grants is per 100 eligible full-time faculty members. The ranking reflects a weighted average of the two.

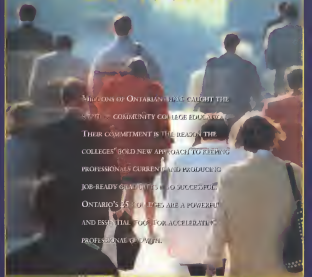
Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1 McGill 60,300 11.97	1 York 11.97
2 Toronto 62,320 12.24	2 Winnipeg 11.97
3 McMaster 64,820 12.62	3 York 11.97
4 UBC 64,820 12.62	4 York 11.97
5 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	5 York 11.97
6 Ottawa 64,820 12.62	6 York 11.97
7 Queen's 64,820 12.62	7 York 11.97
8 Alberta 64,820 12.62	8 York 11.97
9 Dalhousie 64,820 12.62	9 York 11.97
10 Western 64,820 12.62	10 York 11.97
11 Saskatchewan 64,820 12.62	11 York 11.97
12 Alberta 64,820 12.62	12 York 11.97
13 Calgary 64,820 12.62	13 York 11.97
14 Ontario 64,820 12.62	14 York 11.97
15 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	15 York 11.97
16 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	16 York 11.97
17 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	17 York 11.97
18 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	18 York 11.97
19 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	19 York 11.97
20 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	20 York 11.97
21 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	21 York 11.97
22 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	22 York 11.97
23 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	23 York 11.97
24 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	24 York 11.97
25 Yorkville 64,820 12.62	25 York 11.97

### FACULTY WITH PhDs

Percentage of full-time faculty with a PhD degree

Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1 JBC 96.9	1 York 96.9
2 McGill 96.8	2 York 96.8
3 McMaster 96.8	3 York 96.8
4 Ottawa 96.8	4 York 96.8
5 Yorkville 96.8	5 York 96.8
6 Queen's 96.8	6 York 96.8
7 Alberta 96.8	7 York 96.8
8 Yorkville 96.8	8 York 96.8
9 Yorkville 96.8	9 York 96.8
10 Yorkville 96.8	10 York 96.8
11 Yorkville 96.8	11 York 96.8
12 Yorkville 96.8	12 York 96.8
13 Yorkville 96.8	13 York 96.8
14 Yorkville 96.8	14 York 96.8
15 Yorkville 96.8	15 York 96.8
16 Yorkville 96.8	16 York 96.8
17 Yorkville 96.8	17 York 96.8
18 Yorkville 96.8	18 York 96.8
19 Yorkville 96.8	19 York 96.8
20 Yorkville 96.8	20 York 96.8
21 Yorkville 96.8	21 York 96.8
22 Yorkville 96.8	22 York 96.8
23 Yorkville 96.8	23 York 96.8
24 Yorkville 96.8	24 York 96.8
25 Yorkville 96.8	25 York 96.8

# Put Your Learning To Work.



MILLIONS OF ONTARIANS HAVE CAUGHT THE  
WIND OF COMMUNITY COLLEGE EDUCATION.  
THEIR COMMITMENT IS THE REASON THAT  
COLLEGES' BOLD NEW APPROACH TO REWRITING  
PROFESSIONAL CURRICULA AND PRODUCING  
JOB-READY GRADUATES IS SO SUCCESSFUL.  
ONTARIO'S 25 COLLEGES ARE A POWERFUL  
AND ESSENTIAL FORCE FOR ACCELERATING  
PROFESSIONAL GROWTH.

ONTARIO'S COMMUNITY COLLEGES



**Fact:** Six months after graduation, 82.6% of 1994-95 postsecondary college grads in the labour force are employed in every sector of the economy.

Clearly, employers are recognizing the leadership role of Ontario's community colleges in educating the kind of grads they want to hire and promote.

## HOW COLLEGES ENHANCE YOUR CAREER PROSPECTS

We capitalize on synergy. To better your career and guarantee relevance, Ontario's 25 community colleges combine an extraordinary range of business energy and expertise.

From the hundreds of corporate powerbrokers who have become loyal partners, to the 10,000 professionals in every field who guide program advisory committees.

From the community voices on our boards, to alumni who remain as distinguished advisors.

From our workplace aware professors and staff, to employers who value our co-op and placement students.

From close ties with professional associations, to a host of international business contacts, Ontario's community colleges have gained a spiritual commitment to the idea of making learning work.

"We are very happy about our partnerships with the colleges. They are really an absolutely world leading institute."

Maria Delano  
Vice President, Ontario Public Sector Markets  
Bell Canada

"The colleges have established a close relationship between what they are doing and what the business community wants."

Dan Cohen  
Business, Industry, Ontario Education Forum

"The best thing about the colleges is the way they bring the business community in through program advisory committees, as joint partners and so on. That puts me at the start in the way you know myself. I graduated eight years ago and not my salary goes very far and even then I never thought possible."

Andre Lavoie  
President, O-TE Single Licensing Inc.

## THE CHOICE THAT MAKES SENSE NOW

College campuses are booming and enrolment figures skyrocketing: up more than 35% since 1990. 555,000 people have graduated from college diplomas and certificate programs. Many hold desirable positions worldwide.

**Fact:** 40% of Ontarians have taken a college course or program at one of our 900 sites serving 200 communities.

## A MARKET-DRIVEN APPROACH

Here's how Ontario's community colleges help you build a career that's worth more:

- access to leading-edge technology, labs and facilities
- courses which reflect corporate growth trends
- education rewarded by constant employer input
- co-op and placement programs — network and gain practical experience before you graduate
- support as you learn and in your job or promotion search
- annual salary and employment surveys — we track our results.

"What impressed me was that professors were people with practical market knowledge. My college experience opened my eyes, gave me confidence and taught me to look for opportunities."

Robert Rogers  
Vice President, Global Foreign Exchange  
Toronto International Trade

## RECOGNITION FROM INDUSTRY GIANTS

"As a member of a program advisory committee, we have developed an on the content of the programs which are relevant to our industry. We find the graduates of these programs have attractive skills in this competitive environment."

Cathy MacKinnon  
Vice President, National Training  
BNC Distribution Network

"Here and the Canadian mining industry have benefited from CCM's graduates who trained and highly skilled graduates. Today, more than 1,000 alumni enjoy careers with 50 major employers in Canada's mining industry."

Jim Schreck  
President, Ontario Diamond  
Sales Limited

"Our partnership with the colleges have brought many benefits. Our staff is highly people with very up-to-date skills working here, bringing fresh ideas and making a great contribution. The arrangement has also resulted in an innovative cost-effective, power communication products, foster new relationships with other companies and take our own employees and customers."

Doreen Bock  
Vice-Chair, Canadian Advanced Network  
for Business, Industry and Education

## STUDENTS GET US HIGH RATINGS

- Fact:** Of 30,940 continuing education students surveyed for their satisfaction with six central Ontario colleges:
- 93% rated their instructor's knowledge of the subject excellent or good.
  - 83% would recommend their course to friends

"The college system is very supportive. They personally deliver based on your needs. Before college, I didn't know what I was capable of. Technology was a foreign word. Now I can come from part a job to a career path. The days are here!"

Tom McConnell  
OIA Auditor  
Consumers Co.

## LEARNING TAILORED TO YOU AND YOUR LIFE

College means access and flexible options. We're redefined and continued where, when and how you can learn, to fit your personal needs. You'll find:

- campuses having nights and weekends
- courses on site at your workplace
- on line, anytime, anywhere
- credit for work, volunteer and life experience
- year-round start dates and fast-track programs
- agreements with universities Canadian and international universities to ease academic transfers
- inclusiveness and accommodation for diverse learners
- the best in postsecondary French language center education

**Fact:** More than 1,300 distance education courses are offered for individuals and companies, in remote locations with an annual enrolment of 10,000 students.

## HUGE ECONOMIC DIVIDENDS FOR ONTARIO'S COMMUNITIES AND FOR CANADA

Your faith in us has made the colleges a major engine of community growth. Our vast network of business contacts has enabled colleges to lend and facilitate economic development on a local, provincial, national and international basis.

"What is most impressive is Ontario College's ability to provide skilled knowledge workers and training to support the job-creating economy, which is so critical to our city's success. On a personal and most recent, individual staff and students from the college continue to make outstanding contributions in many areas of the community."

Her Worship Mayor Diamond  
Meyers, Delaware

To enable business to meet its province-wide training needs through a single point of contact, we've created COON-NECT, an alliance of all 25 Ontario colleges.

The 14 city website linkage provided through COON-NECT is a whole new picture of delivering adult education throughout the province with the assurance of reduced insurance. We're recommended COON-NECT to other professional associations and will use it again."

Heather McArthur  
Director, Continuing Legal Education  
Canadian Bar Association — Ontario

## DOING BUSINESS GLOBALLY

From million dollar plus contracts awarded by Hungary and Poland, to dynamic sales generated by the trade and training missions of the colleges' Northern Ontario Enterprise Alliance, colleges mean bottom-line benefits and international promise for Canada.

Governments, business and educational institutions on five continents, Canadian businesses entering world markets, the World Bank and international development agencies are all well served clients.

**Fact:** In the last decade, Ontario's community colleges have brought home contracts from 64 countries worth \$500 million — directly benefiting Canadian business, communities, colleges and students.

## IN COLLEGES ARE THE ENDING

HEROES OF THE ONTARIO

EDUCATION SYSTEM. THEY'LL

EMERGE AND READILY

ADAPT TO THE TIMES.

UNIVERSITY GRADUATES ARE

UNHAPPY TO COLLEGES IN

UNHAPPY TO COLLEGES IN

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## CENTRES OF EXCELLENCE AND INVENTION

Because we think ahead, Ontario is home to:

- one of the first colleges in North America to be awarded ISO 9001 quality certification
- a new, one-of-a-kind resource centre for learners with special needs
- a Francophone college without walls
- multimedia courses featuring futuristic high technology
- a brilliant collaborative move: the recent reorganization of a college building right on a university campus

## LOOK WHERE COLLEGE CAN TAKE YOU

College has produced headliner powerbrokers. Academy award scientists. Olympic stars.

Entrepreneurs who've scored both multimillion dollar companies and community organizations, from hospitals to amazing new services. College grads have won top awards, from journalism to overseas fame and relief.

When you choose Ontario's community colleges, you're joining a distinguished circle of achievement.





## CHOICE FUTURES

**ALGONQUIN** Algonquin College, located in Ottawa, Ontario, provides a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact Algonquin College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.algonquin.on.ca](http://www.algonquin.on.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF GUELPH** The University of Guelph is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Guelph at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.uoguelph.ca](http://www.uoguelph.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO** The University of Toronto is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Toronto at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.utoronto.ca](http://www.utoronto.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA** The University of Ottawa is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Ottawa at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.uottawa.ca](http://www.uottawa.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL** The University of Montreal is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Montreal at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.umontreal.ca](http://www.umontreal.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC** The University of Quebec is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Quebec at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.uqam.ca](http://www.uqam.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN** The University of Saskatchewan is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Saskatchewan at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.usask.ca](http://www.usask.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA** The University of Alberta is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Alberta at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.alberta.ca](http://www.alberta.ca).

**UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA** The University of Manitoba is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Manitoba at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.manitoba.ca](http://www.manitoba.ca).

**PANORAMA COLLEGE** Panorama College is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact Panorama College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.panorama.on.ca](http://www.panorama.on.ca).

**GEORGE BROWN COLLEGE** George Brown College is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact George Brown College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.georgebrown.on.ca](http://www.georgebrown.on.ca).

**Georgian College** Georgian College is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact Georgian College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.georgian.on.ca](http://www.georgian.on.ca).

**Seneca College** Seneca College is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact Seneca College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.seneca.on.ca](http://www.seneca.on.ca).

**Humber College** Humber College is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The college is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact Humber College at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.humber.on.ca](http://www.humber.on.ca).

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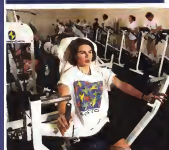
**UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA** The University of Alberta is a leading research university in Ontario. It offers a wide range of programs in the arts, sciences, business, and health care. The university is recognized for its commitment to excellence in education and research. For more information, contact the University of Alberta at 1-800-427-4272 or visit [www.alberta.ca](http://www.alberta.ca).

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## Reading the Rankings



York University at Markham center: valuable opportunities

The financial resources at a university's disposal determine its ability to provide students with many valuable opportunities. Maclean's measures the size of the operating budget per weighted full-time equivalent student, as well as the percentage of the budget devoted to student services and to scholarships and bursaries.

## SCHOLARSHIPS & BURSARIES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to scholarships and bursaries:

Medical/Dental	Comprehensive
1. York	1. York
2. Queen's	2. Queen's
3. UBC	3. UBC
4. Dalhousie	4. Dalhousie
5. UAlberta	5. UAlberta
6. UManitoba	6. UManitoba
7. UCalgary	7. UCalgary
8. UWaterloo	8. UWaterloo
9. UVictoria	9. UVictoria
10. UWestern	10. UWestern
11. UOttawa	11. UOttawa
12. UAlberta	12. UAlberta
13. UManitoba	13. UManitoba
14. UCalgary	14. UCalgary
15. UWaterloo	15. UWaterloo
16. UVictoria	16. UVictoria
17. UWestern	17. UWestern
18. UOttawa	18. UOttawa
19. UAlberta	19. UAlberta
20. UManitoba	20. UManitoba
21. UCalgary	21. UCalgary
22. UWaterloo	22. UWaterloo
23. UVictoria	23. UVictoria
24. UWestern	24. UWestern
25. UOttawa	25. UOttawa

## OPERATING BUDGET

These figures show the size of operating expenditures per weighted full-time equivalent student.

Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1. York	1. York
2. Queen's	2. Queen's
3. UBC	3. UBC
4. Dalhousie	4. Dalhousie
5. UAlberta	5. UAlberta
6. UManitoba	6. UManitoba
7. UCalgary	7. UCalgary
8. UWaterloo	8. UWaterloo
9. UVictoria	9. UVictoria
10. UWestern	10. UWestern
11. UOttawa	11. UOttawa
12. UAlberta	12. UAlberta
13. UManitoba	13. UManitoba
14. UCalgary	14. UCalgary
15. UWaterloo	15. UWaterloo
16. UVictoria	16. UVictoria
17. UWestern	17. UWestern
18. UOttawa	18. UOttawa
19. UAlberta	19. UAlberta
20. UManitoba	20. UManitoba
21. UCalgary	21. UCalgary
22. UWaterloo	22. UWaterloo
23. UVictoria	23. UVictoria
24. UWestern	24. UWestern
25. UOttawa	25. UOttawa

York University at Markham center: valuable opportunities

## STUDENT SERVICES

Percentage of total operating expenditures devoted to student services:

Medical/Dental	Primarily Undergraduate
1. York	1. York
2. Queen's	2. Queen's
3. UBC	3. UBC
4. Dalhousie	4. Dalhousie
5. UAlberta	5. UAlberta
6. UManitoba	6. UManitoba
7. UCalgary	7. UCalgary
8. UWaterloo	8. UWaterloo
9. UVictoria	9. UVictoria
10. UWestern	10. UWestern
11. UOttawa	11. UOttawa
12. UAlberta	12. UAlberta
13. UManitoba	13. UManitoba
14. UCalgary	14. UCalgary
15. UWaterloo	15. UWaterloo
16. UVictoria	16. UVictoria
17. UWestern	17. UWestern
18. UOttawa	18. UOttawa
19. UAlberta	19. UAlberta
20. UManitoba	20. UManitoba
21. UCalgary	21. UCalgary
22. UWaterloo	22. UWaterloo
23. UVictoria	23. UVictoria
24. UWestern	24. UWestern
25. UOttawa	25. UOttawa

Contact the College Closest to You or the Ontario College Application Service

1-888-892-2228 or [www.collegecanada.ca](http://www.collegecanada.ca)

\*NOTES: A TE  
†Per discipline of the methodology page 21.



## Reading the Rankings

# LIBRARY

The library is the heart of many campuses. Maclean's assesses the commitment to library funding, as well as the collection's size and currency.



Toronto's Robarts Library: huge resources

## TOTAL LIBRARY HOLDINGS

Medical/Doctoral			
	PER MILLION		
1. Toronto	30,947	7. McGill	4,088
2. Alberta	8,884	8. Manitoba	4,054
3. UBC	7,297	9. Saskatchewan	3,795
4. Western	6,275	10. Ottawa	3,184
5. Queen's	4,762	11. Montreal	2,893
6. Calgary	4,529	12. McMaster	2,754
		13. Dalhousie	2,676

## ACQUISITIONS

To gauge the currency of resources, Maclean's measures the proportion of the library budget allocated to updating the university's collections.

Medical/Doctoral		Comprehensive	
	PER CENT		PER CENT
1. Toronto	51.26	1. York	42.02
2. Saskatchewan	44.42	2. Montreal	39.07
3. Dalhousie	42.75	3. Regina	36.88
4. McMaster	36.05	4. Victoria	37.55
5. Queen's	36.64	5. Waterloo	36.54
6. Calgary	36.64	6. Simon Fraser	36.33
7. Alberta	36.05	7. Windsor	32.54
8. Western	34.03	8. Guelph	32.26
9. UBC	32.71	9. Carleton	30.33
10. Montreal	31.72	10. Concordia	29.04
11. Ottawa	29.79	11. New Brunswick	28.84
12. McGill	29.5		
13. Waterloo	27.32		

\* INDICATES A TIE  
Full description of the methodology: page 21

## HOLDINGS PER STUDENT

These figures show the number of print volumes in all campus libraries, divided by the number of full-time-equivalent students.

Medical/Doctoral		Primarily Undergraduate	
1. Alberta	375	1. Toronto	426
2. Queen's	223	2. Mount Allison	342
3. UBC	222	3. St. Thomas	309
4. Western	204	4. Acadia	275
5. Toronto	257	5. Lethbridge	272
6. Saskatchewan	154	6. PEI	264
7. Calgary	158	7. St. Francis Xavier	217
8. McMaster	138	8. Bishop's	233
9. McGill	176	9. Wilfrid Laurier	183
10. Dalhousie	167	10. Trent	180
11. Manitoba	363	11. Niagara	177
12. Ottawa	140	12. Saint Mary's	156
13. Montreal	113	13. Winnipeg	184
		14. Laurier	150
Comprehensive		15. Mount Saint Vincent	128
1. New Brunswick	269	16. Brock	130
2. Montreal	257	17. Lethbridge	125
3. Regina	262	18. Cape Breton (CBBU)	99
4. Alberta	239	19. Ryerson	68
5. Quebec	234		
6. Windsor	155		
7. Carleton	104		
8. Waterloo	174		
9. York	189		
10. Concordia	148		
11. Simon Fraser	134		

## EXPENSES

A measure of financial commitment, this indicator shows the percentage of the university budget devoted to maintaining library services.

Medical/Doctoral		Primarily Undergraduate	
	PER CENT		PER CENT
1. Toronto	16.97	1. Dalhousie	3.53
2. Queen's	7.79	2. Trent	1.88
3. Western	7.78	3. Winnipeg	7.35
4. UBC	7.64	4. Acadia	7.04
5. Saskatchewan	7.09	5. York	6.54
6. Alberta	7.53	6. Mount Allison	6.94
7. Ottawa	6.26	7. St. Thomas	6.40
8. McMaster	6.24	8. Lethbridge	6.21
9. McGill	5.93	9. Saint Mary's	6.05
10. Montreal	5.67	10. Lethbridge	6.12
11. Calgary	5.43	11. St. Francis Xavier	6.09
12. Manitoba	5.3	12. Wilfrid Laurier	6.05
		13. Piping	5.74
Comprehensive		14. Laurier	6.93
1. Montreal	7.83	15. Mount Saint Vincent	5.44
2. Carleton	7.33	16. PEI	5.27
3. New Brunswick	7.05	17. Brandon	6.25
4. Victoria	6.95	18. Cape Breton (CBBU)	4.4
5. Simon Fraser	6.64	19. Ryerson	3.71
6. York	6.3		
7. Windsor	6.60		
8. Waterloo	6.64		
9. Queen	6.43		
10. Regina	6.05		
11. Concordia	5.91		

## WITH EVERYTHING FROM GRAB HANDLES TO A SPACIOUS INTERIOR, YOU'D THINK THE HONDA CR-V WAS A GIANT PLAYGROUND FOR ADULTS.

If you're one of those who have tried to shove your playground gear, you've probably heard a barrage of sorted responses emitted from the next generation (ie: your kids), and vigorous lecture glasses from their parents. Don't worry. Introducing the Honda CR-V. A vehicle that has an impressive number of gadgets, if not more than a jungle gym. (And it's more fun to drive than sliding down the fireman pole, we haven't to add.)

Let's take a peek under the hood. The CR-V has 837 lines of cargo space. That's enough room to fit your cottage knock-knocks, slus, golf clubs and all types of radical boards. The cargo floor lid opens to reveal a take-out table and pre-set an instant cinema.

Need to move around? The CR-V also features a centre walk-through male and killy flu floor, plus there are plenty of grab handles to hang on to.

Under the hood, you'll find a newly designed 2.0 litre DOHC 16 valve engine for exceptional cruising power.

Not to mention high-speed response and a spin ride on smooth roads or rough-roads.

Speaking of rough roads, Honda's new Real-Time 4WD system transfers power to the rear wheels in low-traction situations, only when you actually need it.

Under the CR-V, you'll discover the impressive four-wheel independent double wishbone suspension for passenger car-like comfort and stability.

Throughout the vehicle, there's an abundance of features. Focus your eyes on the dual airbags, ABS automatic transmission, air conditioning, stereo air filter, cruise control, AM/FM stereo with four speakers, and front and rear cup holders.

All this is available on the Honda CR-V to give you lots of driving enjoyment in the country or in the city.

Now, isn't it about time you made the kids jealous?

For more information about the new Honda CR-V, call 1-888-84HONDA-9.



**HONDA**

BUILT WITHOUT COMPROMISE.



Available January 1997. Japanese model shown. Canadian models may vary slightly in details, appearance. All information must be followed to the letter and used as a guide only. Somebody. Trust Nobody. On Private and Public Land.



## REPUTATION

A solid reputation attracts the best students and professors—and gives graduates an invaluable calling card. Maclean's measures a school's reputation with its own graduates through alumni donations. In addition, editors solicited the opinion of more than 2,100 high-school guidance counsellors, university academics and other education officers across Canada.



Students at Waterloo top reputational marks for innovation, and named top 'leader of tomorrow'.

## NATIONAL REPUTATIONAL RANKING

Rank	Highest Quality	Most Innovative	Leaders of Tomorrow	Best Overall
1	QUEEN'S	WATERLOO	WATERLOO	WATERLOO
2	TORONTO	QUEEN'S	UBC	QUEEN'S
3	MCGILL	MCMASTER	QUEEN'S	UBC
4	WATERLOO	SIMON FRASER	TORONTO	TORONTO
5	UBC	TORONTO	MCGILL	MCGILL
6	MCMASTER	UBC	SIMON FRASER	MCMASTER
7	ALBERTA	MCGILL	MCMASTER	SIMON FRASER
8	MONTREAL	CALGARY	CALGARY	ALBERTA
9	WESTERN	ALBERTA	ALBERTA	CALGARY
10	MOUNT ALLISON	ACADIA	RYERSON	MONTREAL
11	DALHOUSIE	MONTREAL	MONTREAL	WESTERN
12	SIMON FRASER	GUELPH	VICTORIA	ACADIA
13	ACADIA	VICTORIA	WESTERN	VICTORIA
14	GUELPH	WESTERN	YORK	GUELPH
15	VICTORIA	YORK	GUELPH	YORK

\* INDICATES A TIE.  
Full description of the methodology, page 22.

## VALUE ADDED

Which universities get top marks for going the distance with their students? In this concept to find an output measure, consulting statistician Rose Anne Leonard juxtaposed two sets of figures. The first includes measures related to the incoming student: average entering grade and the percentage of the entering students with averages of 75 per cent or higher. The second compares two measures of student achievement: proportion who graduate and student awards. Finally, Leonard identified those schools with the greatest difference between the two figures.



Newest: Carol Shields (center) working at Memorial school.

- |                       |                       |              |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------------|
| 1. Moncton            | 6. Brandon            | 11. Montreal |
| 2. Carleton           | 7. Lakehead           | 12. Victoria |
| 3. L'Amoroso          | 7. Lethbridge         | *13. Alberta |
| 4. New Brunswick      | 9. St. Francis Xavier | *13. Ottawa  |
| 5. Cape Breton (UNBC) | 10. Windsor           | 15. McGill   |

## ALUMNI SUPPORT

Percentage of alumni who made gifts to the university over a five-year period.

Medical/Sectoral	Primarily Undergraduate
1. Toronto 25.9	1. York 36.2
2. McGill 22.3	2. Bishop's 33.0
3. Queen's 20.1	3. Brandon 30.2
4. York 19.7	4. Mount Saint Vincent 28.3
5. Victoria 18.6	5. Mount Allison 23.2
6. Waterloo 17.9	6. St. Francis Xavier 20.1
7. UBC 19.7	7. Wilfrid Laurier 15.0
8. McMaster 14.7	8. Trinity 14.6
9. Carleton 13.6	9. St. John's 13.4
10. Simon Fraser 13.4	10. Lethbridge 14.4
11. Alberta 10.7	11. Western 12.4
12. Ottawa 9.8	12. Saint Mary's 10.7
	13. Cape Breton (UNBC) 14.6
	14. Glenora 11.3
	15. St. Thomas 11.3
	16. Lethbridge 10.7
	17. Brock 9.8
	18. Ryerson 8.4
	19. Niagara 8.4

## A YOUNG UNIVERSITY

The University of Northern British Columbia in Prince George first opened its doors in 1964. But while it often is called a young university, it is not young in the Maclean's rankings. With only 89 graduates—all of whom had transferred from other institutions—it would be meaningless, for instance, to measure the graduation rate of students or the level of alumni support. At this date, it is the nonexistence in Prince George of students and faculty at various national schools, which the magazine tallies over a five-year period. Here, the following figures provide a glimpse into the workings of UNBC:

Average Entering Grade	76.25%
Proportion With 75% or Higher	61.34%
Out of Province (First Year)	9.27%
Faculty With Ph.D.	84.3%
Library Holdings Per Student	56

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT 1ST AND 2ND-YEAR LEVEL

1-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75
29.3	24.24	25.25	18.16	1.01	0.00

## PERCENTAGE OF CLASSES BY SIZE GROUPINGS AT 3RD- AND 4TH-YEAR LEVEL

1-25	26-35	36-45	46-55	56-65	66-75
80	13.55	4.14	0.00	0.00	0.00







# A CRASH COURSE IN REALITY

Generation Y asks universities to deliver for their futures

BY VICTOR DWYER

**B**ehind the desk of Ennise Southway hangs a century-old photograph of a naive Canadian woman, her eyes fixed firmly on the camera, an infant held tightly in her arms. "To me, she symbolizes strength," says the new president of the University of Manitoba. "Standing erect, protecting her child—she is clearly a very resourceful woman." And one with whom Southway can no longer identify. When she arrived in Winnipeg last July, the university was heading into its fourth consecutive year of government cutbacks and declining enrolment. In June, the student union had released the "Path to Excellence," a blistering 56-page critique of university policy that called for the elimination or downsizing of programs in which enrolment was dropping, and demanded a greater say for students on everything from curriculum design to strategic planning. In May, Minister of Education and Training Linda McPheon had introduced a bill—now passed—to give the government sweeping new powers to let academic and funding priorities at the province's universities, and ordering them to work more closely with community colleges. Says Southway: "I am facing a government that is using a cudgel approach to change and a student body whose actions have put everyone's teeth on edge. This is a very adversarial time to be doing this job."

The university president's across the country, Southway is keeping her feet hard on the reality of a highly demanding subject. Some might call it reality 101. Its prerequisites are a tough slog and a keen eye for the bottom line. Its required assignments are to predict and play the marketplace of ideas, detect the entrance of viable divisions and measure returns to nervous investors. Its instructors? Hard-nosed governments and a student body that has transferred its faith from Generation X into Generation Y. Why can't professors spend more time ensuring that courses are professionally relevant? Why is the focus on expanding the intellect rather than expanding marketable skills? Why don't four years of hard work and high bills lead more directly to a good career? "It's pretty simple," says

# 101



Student protest in Toronto, lines, Southway (below): new pressure to turn the busy lower into an efficient employment machine

Trevor Jones, president of the University of Manitoba Students' Union. "The university has got to learn some priorities. It has to zero in on what it does well, what it doesn't, and what exactly its tuition-paying clients need to survive in the outside world."

In fact, both students and governments are becoming downright decisional in their quest to turn the way money is spent and efficient employment machine. Shifting budgets, politicians are taking a firm hand in the division of the spoils diverting scarce resources to societal training, pressing universities to work more closely with local colleges, dispensing seed money to private sector educators, and giving state special funds for universities that produce job-ready graduates or that replace traditional classrooms with high-tech, on-line learning. "There are some who think this will all go away," says University of Saskatchewan president George Leung. "That's false. We are witnessing a fundamental re-examination of how we operate, what we offer and who we are."

As cash strapped universities scramble to accommodate the demands of their student and government investors, many administrators maintain that higher education is fast becoming education for hire. Manitoba's new legislation, for example, requires written government approval for any university or college that wishes to expand, significantly modify or close a program of study. And McPheon makes no apologies for what some are calling political interference, noting that federal cuts to postsecondary education, health and social services will total \$2 billion nationwide over the next two years. Decries the minister: "The days are gone when we could say, 'Here's hundreds of millions of dollars and we won't ask you what you intend to do with it.' And the orders do not have to be as willing for the pressure to be real." A new program in agricultural biotechnology? Yes, that may get special funding," says Leung, who has eliminated

this position over four years in response to government cuts of \$1 per seat. "But by finding new money for classes, departments or courses in popular studies, you won't."

Increasingly beholden to the outside world, many academics fear that universities are losing the critical distance needed to nourish the ideas that fuel a modern knowledge-based economy. Even among students, there are grave concerns about the pace and direction of change. Some predict the emergence of a two-tiered university system, with those institutions that succeed in playing the market beginning to charge top dollar for their up-to-date offerings. Others are questioning whether a focus on bottom-line relevance will make for any great universities at all. "Since when has the quest been the pathway for quality?" asks David Lowrey, chairman of the Canadian Federation of Students. "The economy will get what it needs, at least in the short term. But will students get the education they deserve?"

Still, for many undergraduates, any fear that universities will be compromised by the real world is outweighed by their determination to prepare themselves for a career within it. "Simply put," says Peter Klenzinger, author of *Zeros Tolerance: The Hidden Politics in Canada's Universities*, "students are deeply afraid of not finding jobs." And they have every reason to be. For too long, university has become a debt machine. Fees have climbed 140 per cent in the past decade, to an average of about \$2,000, while government grants to universities have been slashed. The barrier is easy—If not instant, getting pretty close. For the three-fifths of Canadian students forced to take loans, average debt loads for four-year postsecondary study have climbed to \$17,000 (this year from \$8,700 in 1990). And according to federal estimates, that number could jump to \$25,000 by 1995.

Reeling from sticker shock, students are discovering that the product comes with no warranties. In August, officials at the University of Alberta in Edmonton proudly trotted out the findings of a survey showing that 85.5 per cent of the class of 1990 were employed in a career. While impressive, the news was not all healthy psyches and generous benefit plans. Only two-thirds had secured full-time, permanent positions. And only 40 per cent described their job as "directly related" to what they had studied. A recent survey of Quebec graduates revealed that only 58 per cent had full-time jobs two years after leaving school, compared with 77 per cent in 1982. Numbers like those make many students eye red. "If you pay \$100 for a lawnmower, you expect a certain product, certain guarantees," says Leung. "If you pay \$200, you expect a better product, better guarantees."

And among graduates, it is arts and science majors who appear to have the hardest time landing an employer. In both the Alberta study and another that tracked the

## DEGREES OF SUCCESS

1990 Median Annual Income of the Class of 1990, University of Alberta

Agriculture/Veterinary	\$37,500
Arts	\$27,500
Business	\$42,500
Dentistry	\$47,500
Education	\$32,500
Engineering	\$52,500
Graduate Studies	\$47,500
Human Economics	\$32,500
Law	\$57,500
Medicine	\$47,500
Nursing	\$42,500
Pharmacy	\$47,500
Physical Education	\$27,500
Rehabilitation Medicine	\$42,500
Sciences	\$37,500







ation, David Noble, an expert in the history of technology at York University in Toronto, describes the corporate involvement in VirtualU as "transacting," and the university itself as a "bold attempt to turn teaching and learning into high-tech commodities that can be bought and sold." Some students, moreover, are questioning the trade-off between high-tech relevance and disabundant, low-tech pedagogy. "Education is not just about the delivery of information," says Heather Cameron, a student in social and political thought at York, and a graduate teaching associate of the university's Center for the Study of Teaching. "Universities talk about giving students critical thinking skills, mental flexibility, value-added things and that. Then they want to put them loose on the Internet, give them a e-mail address, and call it higher education."

While some universities are nudging students onto the information highway, others continue to take more well-trod routes to relevance. For nearly two decades, both the University of Cape Breton in Sydney, N.S., and Toronto's Ryerson Polytechnic—given university status in 1985—have generated both diploma and degree.

Now, for reasons both budgetary and philosophical, other provinces are making flexibility a cornerstone of higher education. McIntosh, now Manitoba's legislation calls for what she describes as "a new era of relevance—a far greater degree of articulation" between the two types of institutions. Last spring, the government of Nova Scotia created two kinds of governance—one English, one French—for the province's 21 community colleges, and approved the *Méridien Universitaire* Centers, which will coordinate courses, although and locally appointments at the seven universities in that city. While these moves were part of a drive to minimize costs, Education and Culture Minister Robert Harrison says they were also motivated by the government's determination to "strengthen the connections between colleges and universities." One of the greatest challenges facing both groups is learning to understand the other better, says the minister. "As that happens, I expect greater cooperation to follow."

And in Ontario, where academics have traditionally resisted such arrangements, new co-operative ventures are just around the corner. This month, the College-University Consortium Council recommended that the government give the green light—and send out \$800,000—to several of its proposals for the province's first co-operative degree-diploma programs. In addition to early October, Education Minister John Secker, who cut \$400 million from postsecondary budgets over the past year, committed \$20 million to the construction of Seneca@York, a hybrid institution scheduled to open its doors on the York campus in the fall of 1998. Bidding on just alliances between the two institutions, it will offer such joint majors as applied chemistry, communication arts and early childhood education. But beyond specific programs, Seneca@York promises to offer a new educational product, one whose strength, in the words of York president Susan Maki, "lies in blending the analytical and the technical."

But well such a product really make Canadian universities stronger, healthier, more relevant? Or in their efforts to become

more consumer-oriented, will they give up strength as the fundamentally ethical? "Students are trying to be responsive, universities are brokers in identity crisis," says Kate Jenkins, president of the students' union at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S. "They want to be colleges and they want to be universities. They want to give vocational training and produce graduates who can assess a situation, take charge, run with the ball. The big question is, 'Can they do all these things and still be universities?'"

Not everyone is sure that they can. "When you become driven by short-term goals, everything that achieves those starts to appear worthy and anything that conflicts with them is seen as bad," says Ronald Inani, president of the University of Windsor. Such programs, say some, threaten to undermine the very essence of the university as it struggles to retain its influence into the next century. "What we're losing sight of is the university's defining role as a place to step back from the immediate needs of society, of students, of the economy," says Frank Burke, a professor of film studies at Queen's. "As we get more involved in microteaching, we risk losing



Consumer universities want to not students "lose on the Internet" and "call it higher education."

the ability to cross new paradigms, and to propel the country into the future by promoting original thought."

In fact, as downward and deflationary increase the demands on the university—and the strain on the social fabric—many argue that forward-looking role will become even more vital. "In difficult times, it is important that we maintain a broad liberal education as a crucial part of the university experience," says Inani. "There is a side of the lesson that is creative, complex and reflective, and there is a side of society that should be that way too. If we are to function as a province or as a society, we need to nurture both. If not, we are in a kind of deferred development."

The challenge now facing universities is to strike their own delicate balance: to serve the needs of students and the economy without dissolving into mere service organizations. At her office at the University of Manitoba, Sutherland, for one, says she is up to the challenge. "Some people get upset about making interdisciplinary. I don't. Our business is knowledge," says Sutherland. "But for that business to thrive, we have to satisfy the country's need for ideas and information, our students' need for a relevant, thought-provoking education and the university's need to maintain a real essence of independence and autonomy." In a world that is asking universities to be many things, maintaining an independent balance will be no mean feat. □



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# THE FOOD FIGHT

BY MARCI McDONALD

At Brock University's new residence cafeteria the eatables of St. Catharines, the meals look as top as the hall's sugar steel and glass design. Just inside the door, a hand-screwed rustic board announces the special of the day: chicken fajitas. But a water fountain with the string 'Ten-Minute poultry strips could be forgotten for doing a double take! beneath the crucifixion of an adorned warming keep a heap of stringy dark flesh flecked with a sauce that might have been called Dakota Memories of Toronto isn't waiting to be shoveled as a limp tort. Clearly, it was far past such an occasion that the Mexicans at ventral sales, that even liberal landings of hot sauce, sour cream and sweetened beans have failed to convince Chris Keleher, a 25-year-old business major on a \$12,500-a-year mandatory meal plan, to take more than a few bites. "Fraggy chow," he pronounces it, staring glumly at his plate. "On average, there's one really horrible meal a week and usually you can do things to spice it up, but this time there were none saving grace."

If that gastronomical verdict may scarcely sound new these days it is enough to send tremors through university administrators and catering executives alike. At a time when schools find themselves starved for spending funds, feeding the student body as well as the

Kitchen: On average, there's one really horrible meal a week!

balance sheets. There, as so many competitive food organizations do, campus, it's forced adaptation to get away from the old strategy style," says Al Potter, director of Brock's administrative services. "If our food suppliers aren't making a profit, then we don't get to share it."

But as fast-food franchises have avoided campuses across the country over the past six years, they have transformed the once-staid corridors of academe into a landscape more closely resembling the local shopping mall. "Because universities are trying to get money from corporations, there's been a lot of pressure to put advertising everywhere," Potter acknowledges. "Companies are really trying to get at that 19 to 25 age bracket."

Not everyone in that target market is flattered by the courtship. Last year when the University of British Columbia granted Coca-Cola 10 years of exclusive cold beverage rights on campus in return for a rumored \$5-million annual contribution to its coffers—the exact amount remains a closely guarded secret—students organized a petition demanding a referendum on the creation of what one organizer dubbed "a Pepsi-free zone." Others objected to the fact that, under the terms of the confidential agreement, even the lunch price and material value offered at UBC counters must be brands controlled by one of the corporation's subsidiaries. In the end, the deal

asked through the Alma Mater Society council is a 45 to 30 vote after Coke sweetened its offer with a donation to the council's own Institutes Fund, estimated at \$100,000 a year for the decade.

But the uproar provoked the student sides of Vancouver's Langara College to vote against a similar monopoly deal already in the works of an announcement that UBC's main cafeteria, Pacific Spirit House, will close at the end of next year. There are rumblings of discontent over the prospect that it could become a food court contracted out to the local inside franchises. "People are starting to resent the corporate presence on campus," says Joe Clark, a 21-year-old art student who doubles as production coordinator for the campus newspaper, *The Ubyssey*. "There's a real fear that what if there are rumblings of discontent over the prospect that it could become a food court contracted out to the local inside franchises. 'People are starting to resent the corporate presence on campus,' says Joe Clark, a 21-year-old art student who doubles as production coordinator for the campus newspaper, *The Ubyssey*.

The battle for students' hearts and wallets has become both fierce and international. While a half-dozen universities such as UBC still run their own kitchens, most like Brock have handed over the task to one of a conglomerate—two of them American—usually in return for a comfortable share of the profits. In fact, Brock's offering of chicken fajitas is better known as menu number TH04 to the students. 21 day revolving meal plan put together by an executive chef at the Washington headquarters of Marriott International Inc., the global hotel giant. Setting out every facet of the process for hundreds of continental colleges and universities is a plastic binder titled "College Hospitality." The company's offerings to campus schools are shipped in brown "chicken bags to bleed," complete with instructions for staffing



## WHO FEEDS THE STUDENT BODY?

Three companies control the lion's share of catering on campus. Below are listed the universities at which they have a presence.

### VERSA SERVICES LTD.

- Alberta
- Brandon
- Lakeland
- Manitoba
- McGill
- Mount Saint Vincent
- New Brunswick
- Ontario
- Quebec
- Ryerson
- St. Thomas
- Saskatchewan
- Toronto
- Western
- Winnipeg

### MARRIOTT INTERNATIONAL INC.

- Acadia
- Brock
- Calgary
- Carleton
- Concordia
- Laurentian
- Laval
- Lehigh
- Manitoba
- Mount Allison
- Prince Edward Island
- Toronto
- Queen's
- Ryerson
- St. Francis Xavier
- Saint Mary's
- Saskatchewan
- Simon Fraser
- Toronto
- Trent
- York

### BEAVER FOODS LTD.

- Bushy
- Upe
- Quebec
- Calgary
- Dalhousie
- McGill
- New Brunswick
- Nipissing
- St. Francis Xavier
- Western

with action and green peppers, and a consistent refusal that allows very little time might suggest that 20 per cent of the recipe's calories come from fat.

With contracts at 550 campuses—21 of them Canadian universities—Marriott dominates the North American educational catering business, which accounts for 15 per cent of its \$3-billion-a-year in non-food business. Under the banner of former owners, the company has built a reputation for quality food and beverage rights at another 15 of the country's campuses, while Beaver Foods, a subsidiary of Toronto's Cox Operations Ltd., operates 10 university kitchens in the Atlantic region, Ontario and Quebec. Through periodic market surveys and focus groups, all three companies are constantly probing the student palate and palate with an eye towards keeping sales up and waste low. When a weekend of students are creamed by a sandwich for a week in Brock's residence dining hall, it was promptly replaced by Beaver's deemed more acceptable as an impractical poll chocolate chunk cookie dough and bubble gum. "There's a lot more focus on the customer today," concedes Michael Ouchetto, president of Versa's campus division. "It's a big, big business."

Just how big becomes clear in two paragraphs when construction costs for Brock's new residence dining hall soared beyond budgetary expectations. Marriott, which had already contributed \$600,000 to the project, agreed to share another \$800,000 in return for a 50-year extension of its five-year contract. In gratitude, the university built a new suite of catering offices, complete with the company's logo embossed on a huge scrollwork poster outside the cafeteria. While most universities prefer to keep their commercial ties more discreet, at Brock the Marriott name now sports on everything from the annual Halloween pumpkin-carving contest ("the Marriott Cup") to the paper airplane handed out with awards at convocation. Nor is the company unafraid of the students involved in that high-profile presence. "Students are a buying power," says Christina Burdick, director of the Washington public relations department, "and we know we have them for a whole year, or four if they could become a Marriott customer for life."

"That increasing awareness of students' clout as consumers began a decade ago when they started showing dining halls across the continent. There was a period of time when some of the universities were taking over the dining hall business," says John Douglas, vice-president of business development for Marriott's Canadian operations. "Suddenly there was demand for a lot more flexibility and contingency food." Out went the traditional repertory meat and potatoes with a side of french fries and a brownie on the main table in case someone and salad bar, with only daily pots specials and ethnic dishes as staples in the cafeteria.

Those innovations have proved a godsend for the health and calorie-conscious—above all, the growing number of campus vegetarians, who still complain of little choice. "I would have starved last year without the salad bar and the deli bar," says Joan Berrie, a 20-year-old recreation management major at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S. "They said 'no.' But neither was enough to keep her from making off with a salad bar, while she and her four housemates can eat what and when they like. "It was



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## ★ UNIVERSITIES

asked what were the reasons for moving out. "Barely adults," food definitely would have been one of the motivating factors."

But in the effort to lure students back to campus cafeterias, not all of the focus has been on health. Seven years ago, when Marriott's U.S. executives visited a campus of undergraduates were demanding to strip mafia from a quick eatery, they decided to short-circuit that competition by licensing Plaza Hut franchises and installing them on university property. When its Canadian division followed suit with a Plaza Hut and Tim Hortons' doughnut junk on one campus, food and beverage sales jumped 80 per cent overnight. Now every corporate caterer has hooked back into what Marriott's franchise terms "the national branding key," vying with each other for new fast-food attractions. Two years ago, Versa imported the first outpost of a southern U.S. chicken chain, Chick-fil-A, to the University of Alberta in Edmonton—to mixed reviews. And this fall, Beaver Foods introduced Second Cup coffee shops at the University of New Brunswick and Dalhousie. "The students of the '90s grew up in shopping malls," says Ouchefski. "There's a certain amount of comfort for them in seeing these nations."

Agnes Jason Tien, a 19-year-old human biology major at the University of Toronto: "The food in residence sometimes leaves a lot to be desired. This gives you more choice in what you're eating."

Still, customer confidence is not the only consideration. An Ouchefski points out, franchise profits tend to be hefty, underwriting the cost of the traditional street table bar. "Preparing that meal is the most expensive thing you can do," he says. "That's almost a loss leader for us, but we

have a responsibility to provide them for students. What franchises do is help keep the other prices down in the cafeteria."

But increasingly, today's students are complaining that the cost of that subsidization is too steep. Two years ago, when Versa brought food-food outlets to the University of Manitoba, the weekly *Manitoba Free* reported that the same name-brand doughnuts and tacos were nearly twice the price on campus as off—big part, because the university serving staff was

assisted. "The difference was just huge," says Derrick McBride, director of student relations. "They've lowered the prices a bit since, but, overall, people feel they're spending too much money for the food that they're getting."

In fact, as students become more sophisticated consumers, increasingly experienced to brand-name foodfishments, they are demanding—and getting—fresher and more made-to-order meals at the lowest concession on a handful of campuses: food courts with display stations like those at Humber College at the University of Western Ontario, where chefs will whip up a stir fry or grilled special before their eyes. That "mass customization," as it is known, has become the latest fashion in the catering trade. And even some student council snack bars are trying to cash in, attempting to give their own ingredients an edge over the corporate competition with a handmade twist on the menu. At Brock's student-run restaurant, The Front Line, where a 63-year-old grandmother named Felicia Nadeau bakes out the soups and pastas from scratch, a sign just inside the door trumpets her free-lance version of customization: "Shepherd's pie," it announces. "Just like Mom's!"

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be nice if the  
world was,  
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Internet was  
just a little less,  
well, virtual?"

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# RESEARCH IN CRISIS

BY CHRIS WOOD

*The steady erosion of Canada's research capacity has enormous implications for the future*

**T**o the casual traveller, there might seem to be little in common between the lush boardwalks of Nova Scotia and the isolated deserts of Kuwait. But it is Lyda Makrides, of Halifax, the two-stage a great deal. In both places, high-fat diets, heavy smoking and sedentary lifestyles contribute to elevated rates of heart disease, stroke and heart attacks. Makrides is the director of Dalhousie University's Cardiac Prevention and Rehabilitation Research Centre. And she is as persuasive as she is perceptive. In 1992 she successfully talked disgruntled Haechet Maroon Research into funding her research. That work involves training health professionals to encourage people to alter their lifestyles—and perhaps save their lives, without oversteering Haechet's margins. Then the persistent Cypriot-born physiotherapist spent 15 months, and funds from Haechet, flying back and forth to the Persian Gulf. Her efforts were rewarded this past June, when Kuwait signed a \$30-million, 45-month agreement with the centre to bring its expertise in cardiac care to the Persian Gulf shakedown. The contract will mean 200 jobs for Nova Scotians and new research opportunities for Dalhousie scientists. Says Makrides: "We are a success story in marketing."

Increasingly, internationalism is becoming as critical to scholarship in Canada: researchers hoping to push back the frontiers of knowledge. By the mid-'90s, the nation's spending on research and development had declined abysmally low levels: 1.4 per cent of gross domestic product, compared with an average of 3.2 per cent among Canada's major industrial trading partners. Since then, things have gone from bad to worse. In the past two years, the federal government has cut funding by up to 14 per cent to the centres that sustain most university research in medicine, the sciences and the arts. And federal cuts to postsecondary education, health and social services will total a stunning 20 per cent—\$7 billion—



Alberta's Piper is a deteriorating nuclear medicine lab; fallout from the underfunding

over the next two years. Across the country, administrators point to aging buildings, inadequate libraries, outdated equipment and the loss of top-notch faculty to another research elsewhere.

What is at stake is not only the quality of education, but the future wealth of the nation. The steady erosion of research capacity is eroding with it an inexorable global shift leaving those who can create—and reuse—sophisticated, cutting-edge technologies. "We live in a knowledge-based economy," says University of Western Ontario president Paul Dawson. "In the 21st century, profits drive research. The creation of knowledge will determine how many people are employed, and what our level of prosperity will be. A study by Toronto's Canadian Institute for Advanced Research underscored that conclusion earlier this



Halifax's Makrides marketing savvy and a \$30 million deal

year. It estimated that investing two per cent of gross domestic product in research would raise economic output over the long term by as much as 17 per cent.

Armed with such numbers, organizations representing Canadian colleges, universities and their faculty approached a lobbying blitz on Ottawa in October. Their aim: to convince the federal government to underwrite an ambitious investment drive to refurbish and reequip university research facilities. The amount of money they claim will be needed to bring what they call Canada's "knowledge factories" up to speed is staggering: \$1.2 billion. Still, they argue that the alternative will be far costlier. Says Robert Pichard, president of the University of Toronto: "It is an enormous risk to the long-term economic strength of Canada to allow our research infrastructure to be crumbling as we speak."

In fact, many universities are not waiting for governments to act. Facing the numbers as incentives for national innovation, they have already responded by finding creative new ways of raising money to fill the breach. Makrides' contract with Kuwait is one of a burgeoning network of research alliances between universities and outside organizations. For sure, a determination to put the issue at the top of the agenda has actually led to record levels of research activity. When Premier Ralph Klein began making deep cuts to education budgets beginning in 1993, the University of Alberta identified 15 areas of research excellence and began promoting the importance of that research to the community "innovation," says Martha Piper, U

of a vice-president of research, "Inquiries in a research centre university working with its local community." That's in large part to dozens of "strategic partnerships" with nearby institutions and businesses. Piper notes that at her university "our students are better than ever."

They are busy at the University of British Columbia as well. In a laboratory tucked under the eaves of the mainframe, an object resembling a soccer ball with articulated legs sticking out of its body at odd angles "walks" up an incline and jells over headword. But thanks to its curious mechanical symmetry it manages to rotate upright on three of its four feet. Dubbed the "Platonic float," in reference to the Greek philosopher and scientist, the device is in fact a breakthrough in the fast-emerging world of robots and artificial intelligence. It is the only robot in the world designed to pick itself up after a tumble and keep on going—making it an ideal machine for investigating hazardous environments such as nuclear facilities.

The glimmer fields that many people think of first are those like robotics, biotechnology, telecommunications and computer software development. In fact, not all the new knowledge need be as futuristic as UBC's Platonic float. At the University of Saskatchewan, researchers boast that even so apparently humble an advance as a new strain of barley naturally repays the investment in the research that developed it 30 times over.

But if that is the promise, the most insistent danger is of opportunities missed. Even so, to count, researchers say that Canada's ability to generate the needed new discoveries—as well as in the future—is at risk. The latest round of funding cuts, they note, caps two decades that saw while the federal government's share of university research in Canada's universities fell 30 per cent—often as enrolment rose steadily at most institutions. The tight budgets that followed have forced many administrators to shed faculty in recent years, leaving the professors who remain to teach more—and often larger—classes. The result, says Dawson, "The time available for research has gone down." Universities have also tried to cut corners by squeezing maintenance to the research infrastructure. The fallout has been a steady deterioration in laboratories and equipment, even at relatively well-off institutions. Montreal's McGill has deferred as much as \$800 million in needed repairs. At the University of Alberta, one of the country's most respected pharmaceutical programs occupies a building that Piper describes as "abandoned, out-of-date and almost condemned." As facilities deteriorate, meanwhile, a growing number of the country's best scientific and academic minds are adding their names to the exodus—lured by salaries from abroad, especially the United States and Britain, where science budgets are growing. "Sometimes it's a question of salary," observes Dawson. "But more often it's a question of the overall support you can give someone for their scholarship."

Even when top-flight researchers are persuaded to stay, the fruits of their scholarship sometimes slip outside the country. University of Western Ontario-based scientist Dr. Andrew Lazarofsky has



handed down several U.S. recruiters to raise his young family in Canada. When his work in biology breakthroughs led to the discovery of potential breakthroughs for autism spectrum and autoimmune disorders such as Crohn's disease, the valuable breakthroughs were turned over to American investors for development. "I just couldn't get the money here," Lazarovitch laments.

Four years of study by psychologists at York University's LaMack Centre for Research on Violence and Conflict Resolution in Toronto confirmed what some have long suspected: push can be just as motivating. More recently, the study of bullying factors delayed by children age 6 to 12 in Toronto schools identified useful methods that teachers and parents have used to reduce bullying behavior by as much as one-half.

If bullying would shake more money out of funding agencies, many non-profit mid-career academics might be willing to give it a try. Even the highly successful Malendres remarks jokingly that, "I didn't steal, but I came near it" in raising money for his centre. Other researchers dismiss the amounts available in Canada as "trivial." Ottawa spends about \$5 billion a year on science and technology research. Most of that, however, is spent in the government's own laboratories. Combined funding for the Medical Research Council, the Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council and the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council—where universities sector the bulk of government support for research—is about \$603 million.

Those figures are relatively paltry in light of what many other countries spend. Among the members of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, only Italy devotes a smaller percentage of gross domestic product to research. Meanwhile, Canada's universities shoulder a disproportionate amount of the nation's research spending—44.56 per cent, compared with 39 per cent in Sweden and 18 per cent in the United States and Japan. And that share is significantly greater in some provinces. After its merger with Queen's, it is estimated that Dalhousie will account for 85 per cent of externally funded research activity in the province.

Growing a better lawn is arriving staff at the University of Guelph Turfgrass Institute. Its test lawn just now varieties of best grass for golf putting greens on turf, compare the performance of different fertilizer compounds and experiment with non-chemical methods of weed control. Many of the more than three dozen research programs underway at any given time are funded by private companies—most of them overseas.

Guelph's commitment to its turf—and the corporate clients that pay for research on it—

## UNIVERSITIES



Research: a private sector company to commercialize faculty discoveries

reflects what many university administrators agree is the way of the future: partnerships with whoever provides a chequebook. For all that, some willing research services to industry. But it can also mean universities starting up businesses of their own—or taking over services once delivered by governments. Guelph, in fact, is pursuing all three sources at once. Earlier this year, it launched a public company called GUARD Inc.—the acronym stands for Guelph University Alumni Research Development—and secured \$10 million in private capital investment for its mandate to commercialize discoveries made by Guelph faculty. The university, which has a 20-per-cent stake in GUARD, hopes eventually to share in its profits.

In an even more radical departure, in late September the university signed a memorandum of understanding with the Ontario Ministry of Agriculture to assume the management of its laboratory and research divisions. The agreement will see the province transfer \$54 million in annual funding and \$10 million in other revenue to the university, along with 7,000 acres of land, three agricultural colleges and 400 employees. As a result of the deal, says Guelph president Mercedes Rosowski, "We will have access to state-of-the-art equipment that we would never have been able to purchase."

Other universities are following much the same track. At UBC, a long-standing policy of spinning off discoveries made in university labs to private-sector ventures has resulted in the creation of more than 100 new companies. They now return more than \$2.2 million a year to the university from technology licence fees and equity dividends. In Halifax, Dalhousie estimates more than one-third of its \$35-million annual research budget from contracts with private industry. Notes president Tom Iversen, "We see this as the significant area of growth in funding for the university."

The growing need to find outside sponsors is forcing many

## THE RESEARCH REPORT

Share of national research and development performed by universities

Germany	37.3%
Switzerland	25.0%
Sweden	23.0%
Denmark	23.0%
Italy	20.5%
Finland	20.0%
France	18.3%
U.K.	17.4%
U.S.	15.2%
U.S.A.	15.0%
Japan	14.0%
Canada	10.5%

Expenditures on research and development as a percentage of GDP, 1993

Sweden	3.8%
Japan	3.5%
U.S.	2.9%
Germany	2.6%
France	2.4%
Denmark	2.3%
U.K.	2.1%
Norway	2.0%
Netherlands	2.0%
Finland	1.7%
Italy	1.6%
Canada	1.0%



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academics to spend time and resources on activities other than direct research and scholarship. According to president John Stubbins, Simon Fraser University in Burnaby, B.C., has been "very generously generous" in effect that "acts as a lightning rod between the faculty's research interests and the country's research needs." Many professors, in essence, find themselves devoting a growing number of hours to what they call "grantsmanship." Says Lussier: "I spend one-third of my time looking after my patents. Three-quarters of the rest of my time is spent being creative to raise money. That's not what I'd rather do."

Markley and Hensler owe a debt to recently retired University of Alberta English professor John Grevill. After years of scholarly inquiry, he was able to pull together fragments of information from hundreds of sources that allowed him to guide architects attempting to reconstruct Shakespeare's famed Globe Theatre on the banks of the Thames—the original design for which had long since been lost. The rebuilt theatre opened earlier this year.

Players might not be striding and tripping upon the Globe's stage at all, but Ottawa's research funding cuts have made a little earlier. Projects in the humanities, which often promise an immediate commercial return, have been particularly hard hit. "The Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council has never been able to fund the qualified research that people put in them," asserts Donald Savage, executive director of the Canadian Association of University Teachers. "So the cuts make a bad situation worse." At the same time, while research like Grevill's does not require complex and costly laboratories, it does depend on library services, telephones and photocopiers, as well as computer time and Internet connections. For many investigators, the creeping erosion and obsolescence of the research infrastructure—to say nothing of actual scientific equipment—is just as frustrating as cuts to their grants.

In response, the Association of Universities and Colleges, in collaboration with Savage's association and several smaller academic groups, launched a drive this fall to persuade Ottawa to pay more of their infrastructure costs. The campaign has two thrusts. One is to convince Ottawa to follow the lead of research-funding agencies in the United States, which add as much as 15 per cent to the value of grants made to cover the indirect costs of maintaining universities' physical plants.

At the same time, they hope to persuade the Liberal government to proceed with a widely rumored, \$5-billion plan of job-creating investment focused on improving the nation's infrastructure. The original Canadian Infrastructure Works Program, announced in 1994, focused mainly on bridges and mortar projects such as roadways and sewer systems. And speculation that the Liberal government may have a second round of infrastructure spending in an anticipated election year, the academic groups are lobbying for Ottawa to earmark at least 20 per cent of any new program's budget

for upgrading university research facilities. "The first round of the program did very little to position the country for the new economy," observes Alberta's Piper. "The second phase should do better."

*Yellow flames fill the hallway. Steaming gases choke the confined air. Their smoke belatedly ignored. Approaching to the contrary, that belatedly heeding issue is not a catastrophe. It is an experiment. The issue is one of us that University of Waterloo mechanical engineer Rick Hensler has spent with astronauts and then set single—with the cooperation of firefighters—to better understand the dynamics of fire. His research has resulted in new approaches to combating blazes, ones that reduce fire danger for firefighters.*



Wensler: working to reduce fire dangers for firefighters

close to half. And the critical Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council has undertaken not to reduce funding for basic research—the kind least likely to attract private industry—below a floor of \$200 million a year.

Still, under Masley, Ottawa's granting councils have directed a growing share of their diminishing budgets to university research that has also secured funding from industry. "According to the CSCD," says Masley, "we have provided the most generous tax credits for R and D in the developed world. A dollar spent on R and D in Canada costs as low as 68 cents." And while Masley says that he supports the universities' appeal for a share of any spending on infrastructure, he rejects the notion that Ottawa should provide continuing support for university maintenance. "I don't see why we should be replacing the basic lab in a chemistry lab at a local university," says the minister. "The responsibility for postsecondary education is that of the provinces."

That may be true. But in the global economy, it is increasingly difficult to see any of the issues surrounding university research as exclusively local. "Canada cannot choose to participate or not to participate in the information revolution," notes Terence Prichard. "The question is, How can we participate to the benefit of the greatest number of Canadians?" Universities will be central to answering that question. And wherever the money comes from, it is no easier that to certain to affect all Canadians, on and off campus alike.

PHIL COLLIER FOR THE GLOBE AND MAIL

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THE POWER OF SMALL UNIVERSITIES



Living by the credo 'boot up, log on and connect,' university students are mounting a techno-revolution

# CYBER TIME

BY JOE CHIDLEY

Just about everything anybody would want to know about David Da Silva can be found at <http://www.dasilva.org/~dasilva/>. That is his Internet home-page address. There, a surfer on the World Wide Web will discover that Da Silva is a first-year arts student at McGill University in Montreal (his home page provides a link to the multimedia news Web site), that he is a Roman Catholic (link provided to the Vatican), that he attended Loree Park Secondary School in Mississauga, Ont. (link to Loree Park Web site, which Da Silva helped design). They will also find out that Da Silva's father is a family physician, that his mother is a homemaker, that his sisters, Kathryn and Elizabeth, are ages 15 and 12, respectively, and that his 17-year-old brother, Jonathan, works at McDonald's (link to the McDonald's Web site, as well as the Da Silva International Home Page, a site David designed "to keep my brothers and sisters happy"). The Da Silva Web pages—which have "sort of evolved over the past year," David says—constitute a cyberdomain, carefully tended by the 19-year-old from his dorm room on the edge of campus. And why does he do it? "I'm not exactly sure," he says. "It's sort of a personal catharsis of things I find interesting—it's just a me thing, really."

Designing Web pages, e-mailing family and friends around the world, reading facsimiled electronic newspapers and researching essays on the Internet's end databases: university students are making their mark in cyberspace—and mounting a techno-revolution in the words of Toronto communications guru Don Tapscott, they are part of the Net Generation, the new breed of computer-literate under-20-year-olds. While adults are still struggling with the concepts of web addresses, T1 lines, modems and mice (or are they "mouses"?), university students are just doing it. If the catchphrase of the '60s was "Turn on, tune in, and drop out," the Net Generation lives by a decidedly different credo: "Boot up, log on, and connect."

And as it transforms a generation, the Internet is transforming—oops! brightlight that and bye-bye!—has already transformed life at university. An estimated 90 per cent of college and university students in North America now have ready Internet access, compared with less than one-tenth of the population at large. And with such a broad cross-section of creeds creating the Internet's highest, some of the old computer culture stereotypes—like the one about the antisocial geek who gets aroused looking at screen-screens and 800-number files—are becoming in serious need of revision. If anything, the Web appears to be pulling university



Da Silva (left); Gordon, an estimated 90 per cent of North American university students have ready Internet access

students more in touch with the rest of the world than ever before. "In a way, the Internet has improved my social life," writes 20-year-old Christine Blumgren, a fourth-year University of Western Ontario student major, and out of dozens of students who replied by e-mail to a query posted recently on the chat forum at McGill's own Web site (<http://www.mcgill.ca/mcgillnet/>). "I regularly e-mail my friends, which has subsequently pushed me to improve communication with people I only get to see once in a blue moon," she adds. "I have e-mail friends in Germany, Texas, Ottawa, Waterloo, Ont., Toronto, Montreal. All of these people I would no longer be close with if it weren't for e-mail."

Transferring a letter to mere seconds, e-mail is like the postal service on speed-dial—the perfect technology for a demographic that pulls all-nighters fueled by little more than strong coffee and stress. And for many, it is a remedy for that singular bane of a student's existence: long-distance telephone bills. Da Silva, for one, uses e-mail as "a crucial communications link" to friends from high school and to relatives in British Columbia, England and elsewhere. "It is the primary reason that my monthly long-distance bills are not in the triple digits about now," he says. Derrick White, a 20-year-old second-year law student at Dalhousie University in Halifax, has taken the Internet's communications capabilities one step further: On top of the 30 or so e-mail messages he receives each day, White also uses cutting-edge Internet voice technology to talk with his wife, Gloria, who lives and works as a teacher in St. John's, Nfld., at a fraction of the cost of long-distance phone charges.

For those studying abroad, meanwhile, the World Wide Web is keeping them well connected to Canada. "I have no need for newspaper or magazine subscriptions," e-mails Martha Bodinos from Brigham Young University in Provo, Utah. "I can get Canadian news just by going to the computer lab." But that students have to be out of the country to benefit from the Net's wealth of news sources, Russell Gordon, a first-year computer science major at the University of Guelph in Ontario, sees as e-mail despatching how helpful he finds the Internet in escaping from "the little Guelph bubble of the world." Adds Gordon: "Rarely

does anybody get to buying a newspaper. Even rarer is the student with cable TV in their room. I know that by The Toronto Star Web page occasionally (and even Maclean's) is kept up on current events." What is remarkable about the Net Generation is how much the Web has become a part of their lives—and increasingly, their studies. Neither intimidating nor joyous, it is a tool to be used. Although students have yet to do away with books and journals, they are taking every chance they get to toss them out the window and onto the shoulder of the information highway. Writes William Lin, a fourth-year computer science student at St. Francis Xavier University in Antigonish, N.S., using typical e-mail shorthand: "As a know, computer environment changes day by day, and the library can't provide enough information and good relevance for my assignments. I can update my computer knowledge by just clicking a button!"

And when Andrea Marshall, a third-year environmental science major at Acadia University in Wolfville, N.S., heads to the campus library, it isn't to rummage the stacks. It is "because they get subscriptions to hundreds of magazines and you can go and read them for free," she writes. When it does come time to hit the books, Marshall often sends her wayward mate, a list of required readings in her environmental law course, for instance, are posted on the Internet. At Guelph, Gordon says he visited the library a grand total of two hours in September and October.

In fact, many academics are actively working to break the information monopoly long held by books. At Acadia, an ambitious new program, dubbed Acadia Advantage, is providing what may be a glimpse into the cyber-campus of the future. This fall, for example, the addition of a new class of 3,500-370 students in both sciences and arts to be housed by 300 computers and assigned courses that integrate the Internet into classroom learning.

The university's long-term goal, says director of development Harvey Glasco, is to produce undergraduates with both a broad base of knowledge and a facility for computer-based learning. And he adds that the program—which is scheduled to attract all 3,500 Acadia undergraduates by the year 2000—is an acknowledgment of the changing terrain of pedagogy in the age of the Internet. "The power is shifting rapidly out of the hands of the professor who used to control all the access to knowledge," he adds. "And it is shifting into the hands of the student who is on the Web picking up things that the professors don't even know."

That transfer of power is already being heralded in the classroom. When administrators at McGill University announced earlier this month a plan to increase tuition fees for new international students, one undergraduate group immediately began a good old-fashioned student protest to be conducted—where else?—on the information highway. "We want to raise awareness of the issue," says Rupaal Thakur, a fourth-year economics major from Kenya who heads the Association of International Students. In a move planned for late November, Thakur says the group "will use the Internet and e-mail addresses of senior university administrators to our members so they can bombard them with messages." Power to the people—and the people's pencils.

PHOTO SHARON DUFFLE DARKGEE/Toronto









Sharon and Linda Choe at Saint Mary's: "Here you have to think!"

★ UNIVERSITIES

# REACHING OUT

BY SHARON DOYLE DRIEDGER

**T**he moment captured the proud tradition of a 108-year-old university. Since Low-Siang, wearing his faculty's traditional orange-leaf hood and gown, joined more than 75 fellow graduates of the University of Toronto in a formal procession to centre stage. There, university officials shook Low-Siang's hand and presented him with a hard-earned master's degree in business administration. A typical graduation at one of Canada's most venerable institutions? Well, not quite. For the first time in its history, in late November the University of Toronto was holding a graduation ceremony outside Canada—halfway around the world—in the ballrooms of the posh Regal Hotel in Hong Kong. "It's a lot better to have it here," says Low-Siang who returns to Hong Kong to start a new job as soon as classes ended in August. "All the Chinese students would have missed commencement." The ceremony—sponsored by a wealthy local alumnus—was a pilot project for the university's Hong Kong students, its largest international contingent. "If it works, we will do it in other regions of the world where numbers warrant," says Barbara Dick, assistant director of alumni affairs. "It's an effort to reach out to our international students."

Toronto is not the only Canadian university redefining its venerable traditions to accommodate the special needs of students from abroad, most of whom pay tuition fees several times higher than those of domestic students. In what is becoming a highly competi-

tive international drive to boost enrollments of foreign students—especially those from wealthy nations in the Pacific Rim—many institutions have decided to make it easier to get a middle-class Canadian degree. Across the country, administrators are setting full-time recruiters to Hong Kong, Korea, Malaysia and a host of other countries. And back on campus, they are setting up fax lines and e-mail addresses to make registration easier, providing supplementary English-as-a-second-language courses and seminars and social activities at campus international centres. "They were a real help from the moment I was accepted," says Gabriela Miana, 24, who came from Mexico to study politics and economics at the University of Manitoba. "They met me at the airport, arranged for a host family to help me adapt and had a buddy program."

But despite such efforts, many argue that there is room for improvement. "It's a competitive world out there and Canada is coming a bit late to this game," says David Wehrung, co-director of the University of British Columbia's international student recruitment initiative. In fact, USBC is aggressively working to increase the number of international students at the undergraduate level—there are now 650—from 2.6 per cent to 10 per cent over the next decade. As part of that drive, administrators have begun to offer strong monetary incentives to faculties that might otherwise be reluctant to increase international numbers: dozens of both undergraduate and postgraduate scholarships now keep up to 70 per cent of foreign tuition fees for use within their own departments. It is a move that has some campus observers concerned. Says political science professor Phil O'Beirne: "The reality is that we are going after rich foreign

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students who can pay privately says."

However, controversial, recent efforts to increase the number of foreign students represent an abundance for most universities. Only 23,000 of the 1.5 million university students worldwide who studied abroad in 1994 chose Canada as their destination—barely two per cent of the total. And while Canada's main benefits have been almost flat over the past decade, such as Britain and Australia have more than tripled their foreign enrolment in the same period, the United States, where more than one quarter of all international students study at universities, increased its numbers by 30 per cent. "Australia has offices in all of the large Asian cities and invites students to visit its campuses," notes James Fox, president of the Canadian Bureau for International Education. "Here, we've only begun to market. Nobody has been minding the store."

That, say many, represents a missed opportunity for better global relations into Canadian colleges. According to Fox's organization, even Canada's relatively small share of foreign students already contribute more than \$1 billion to the economy. "They buy bus tickets, they get their hair cut, they buy food, they pay rent and their parents come to visit as tourists," says William Seywell, president of the Asia Pacific Foundation of Canada, which operates seven Canadian Education Centres promoting the nation's high schools, colleges and universities throughout the Far East. Perhaps even more important is what Seywell calls the "long-term strategic impact" of having foreign students in Canadian campuses. "Most of these students go back into their society as potential leaders," he notes. "They know your, your brand names, your products. They like you, thank you of the country—and they are our trading partners."

And at a time when most Canadian universities are weathering deep government cuts, there are undeniable advantages to recruitment abroad. The average foreign undergraduate student in Canada pays roughly \$14,000 a year—generally less than the fee charged to foreign students in the United States and other countries, but about five times what domestic students pay to study in Canada. "We have moved, as a country, from seeing international students as albatrosses,"



**Engineering student  
major Son at SFU: "You  
will have a network  
of friends working  
around the world"**

says Fox, "to seeing them in alternate and unexpected terms." Says Shirley Lecker, vice president of institutional affairs at York University at Toronto: "To be quite honest, we play to do OK on fees. With grants reduced so drastically, you can't ignore any opportunities." Argues Lecker, whose university is actively recruiting abroad, "Your only other answer is cut, cut, cut."

Still, even many of those who have been working hard to increase the foreign presence as a campus asset find the opportunity to be just as much an experience as a source of revenue. "I'm not saying we're poorer than ours," says Denis Leclerc, director of international activities at Saint Mary's University in Halifax. "But no Canadian university is going to get rich off the backs of international students." Recruitment, marketing and the high level of service provided to international students, he points out, are costly. "It's not a money loser," observes Lecker. "But it isn't a huge money-maker either."

And Lecker cautions that Saint Mary's has had to work hard to ensure a smooth transition for students who are new to Canadian life for the Canadian way of thinking. "There is potential for racism," says Lecker. "You also get students from some cultures who are not so grade-obsessed as you may want them to be." Still,

despite such potential, problems, which he insists are manageable, Lecker remains firm about the benefits of having more students from abroad. "A mix of people from different countries," says Lecker, "brings richness to the classroom."

Indeed, many argue that the greatest benefits extend far beyond material considerations, to cultural and intellectual ones. "At UBC, we had students from all over the world—Russians, Indians," recalls Beth Jones, a graduate student in political science at the University of Western Ontario, which like many schools suffered a decline in international enrolment over the past decade. "It's important to have this mix so you can have a global perspective," argues Jones, who attended UBC as an undergrad in the early 1980s. "In class discussions here, everybody agrees with each other—they come from the same backdrop, the same background."



And along with the courage of ideas is the chance to forge critical, non-ossified connections. "If I work alongside somebody from Hong Kong, Japan or Europe, the technical details are the same," says James Son, an engineering science major in his final year at Simon Fraser University. "But in terms of networking, it makes an incredible impact because so many of the international students eventually get employment in their native country. They are going to remember you and you will have a network of friends working around the world when you are looking for work. This is invaluable."

Certainly many international students see Canada as an appealing country. Despite the hefty fees, Canada, they say, remains a deal. "At \$7,000, I am paying three times more than a Canadian student," says Yoshiko Nakano, a 22-year-old psychology major at Simon Fraser. "But the most much more than I would pay in Japan." Others insist that the quality education available in Canada is worth the cost in any case. James Chen and his sister, Linda, both first-year science students at Saint Mary's, decided to study in Canada after they spoke to one of the university's recruiters in their home city of Taipei. "The education is better here than in Taiwan," admits Linda. "There you have to memorize—here you have to think." And in a highly competitive world, attracting students like Chen to Canadian universities has become more than just an academic proposition. It

UNIVERSITIES

# The Maclean's Directory

Every university in the Maclean's survey has a unique history, a distinct mission—and its own particular strengths. The student numbers below refer to the 1995-1996 academic year; tuition fees are for undergraduate arts and science courses in September, 1996.



**ACADIA**  
Wolfville, N.S. (1958)  
President: Helen Gilver  
Full-time students: 3,495  
Part-time students: 488  
Tuition: \$3,630

**ALBERTA**  
Edmonton (1906)  
President: Barbara G. Fraser  
Full-time students: 29,502  
Part-time students: 3,583  
Tuition: \$2,789

**BENEFIT**  
Lewistown, Ont. (1843)  
President: Howard Bennett  
Full-time students: 913  
Part-time students: 892  
Tuition: \$1,668

**BRANDON**  
Brandon, Man. (1849)  
President: C. Dennis Anderson  
Full-time students: 1,437  
Part-time students: 1,700  
Tuition: \$2,295 (arts)  
\$2,348 (science)

**BRITISH COLUMBIA (BC)**  
Vancouver (1909)  
President: David W. Stangor  
Full-time students: 29,292  
Part-time students: 7,221  
Tuition: \$2,295

**BROCK**  
St. Catharines, Ont. (1784)  
President: Brian Cook (acting)  
Full-time students: 9,929  
Part-time students: 3,643  
Tuition: \$3,133.50

**CALGARY**  
Calgary (1966)  
President: Lawrence White  
Full-time students: 11,964  
Part-time students: 1,550  
Tuition: \$3,365 (arts)  
and medical sciences  
\$2,695 (science)

**CAPE BRETON (CJCB)**  
Sydney, N.S. (1914)  
President: Jacquelyn Traver Scott  
Full-time students: 2,747  
Part-time students: 368  
Tuition: \$2,233

**CARLETON**  
Ottawa (1942)  
President: Richard J. Van Loan  
Full-time students: 14,742  
Part-time students: 2,877  
Tuition: \$2,930

**CONCORDIA**  
Montreal (1974)  
President: Richard Lévesque  
Full-time students: 13,309  
Part-time students: 11,468  
Tuition: \$1,655

**Queen's members at  
Brock's University:  
a wealth of choices**

**GALE**  
Halifax (1958)  
President: Thomas Davis  
Full-time students: 9,364  
Part-time students: 1,550  
Tuition: \$3,365 (arts)  
and medical sciences  
\$2,695 (science)

**MANITOBA**  
Winnipeg (1827)  
President: David Spadinsky  
Full-time students: 15,795  
Part-time students: 3,804  
Tuition: \$2,479 (arts)  
\$2,717 (science)

**MCGILL**  
Montreal (1821)  
President: Edmund Shapiro  
Full-time students: 22,964  
Part-time students: 4,852  
Tuition: \$5,668.30

**McMASTER**  
Hamilton (1827)  
President: Peter Savage  
Full-time students: 15,170  
Part-time students: 3,886  
Tuition: \$2,934.80

**McGILL**  
Montreal (1821)  
President: Edmund Shapiro  
Full-time students: 22,964  
Part-time students: 4,852  
Tuition: \$5,668.30

**LETHBRIDGE**  
Lethbridge, Alta. (1967)  
President: Howard Bennett  
Full-time students: 4,237  
Part-time students: 958  
Tuition: \$2,880

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Lethbridge, Alta. (1967)  
President: Howard Bennett  
Full-time students: 4,237  
Part-time students: 958  
Tuition: \$2,880

**MONTREAL**  
Montreal (1878)  
President: René Lévesque  
Full-time students: 20,345  
Part-time students: 18,347  
Tuition: \$1,633.50

**MOUNT ALLISON**  
Sackville, N.S. (1843)  
President: Ian Horsfield  
Full-time students: 3,318  
Part-time students: 329  
Tuition: \$3,685

**MOUNT SAINT VINCENT**  
Halifax (1812)  
President: Sheila Ross  
Full-time students: 2,267  
Part-time students: 1,458  
Tuition: \$3,285

**NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB)**  
Fredericton and Saint John (1785)  
President: Elizabeth H. Johnson  
Full-time students: 9,730  
Part-time students: 2,938  
Tuition: \$2,633

**NEW BRUNSWICK (UNB)**  
Fredericton and Saint John (1785)  
President: Elizabeth H. Johnson  
Full-time students: 9,730  
Part-time students: 2,938  
Tuition: \$2,633

**NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA (UNBC)**  
Kamloops (1964)  
President: Charles Agge  
Full-time students: 1,695  
Part-time students: 5,834  
Tuition: \$2,257.50

**OTTAWA**  
Ottawa (1846)  
President: Michael J. Hamilton  
Full-time students: 16,297  
Part-time students: 7,452  
Tuition: \$2,950

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**  
Charlottetown (1905)  
President: Elizabeth H. Johnson  
Full-time students: 2,426  
Part-time students: 477  
Tuition: \$2,820

**QUEEN'S**  
Kingston, Ont. (1821)  
President: William G. Laggart  
Full-time students: 12,766  
Part-time students: 2,522  
Tuition: \$2,835

**QUEEN'S**  
Kingston, Ont. (1821)  
President: William G. Laggart  
Full-time students: 12,766  
Part-time students: 2,522  
Tuition: \$2,835



CHRISTMAS  
NEW YEAR'S  
VALENTINE'S DAY  
MOTHER'S DAY  
ANNIVERSARY  
GROUNDHOG DAY  
SUNNY DAY  
RAINY DAY  
FRIDAY  
ANYDAY  
EVERY DAY  
FOR  
WHATEVER  
THE HENKELL  
YOU'RE  
CELEBRATING



## UNIVERSITIES

Full-time students  
4,171  
Part-time students  
3,563  
Tuition: \$2,640

### EVERSON

Toronto (1994)  
President:  
Claude Lapinasse  
Full-time students  
50,000  
Part-time students  
11,300  
Tuition: \$2,660

### ST FRANCIS XAVIER

Amherst, N.S. (1853)  
President:  
David Lawlor  
Full-time students: 3,088  
Part-time students: 568  
Tuition: \$3,500

### SANT MARY'S

Halifax (1902)  
President:  
Alec Macdonald  
Full-time students  
4,769  
Part-time students  
2,017  
Tuition: \$3,380

### ST THOMAS

Wellington (1810)  
President:  
Daniel W. O'Brien  
Full-time students  
3,880  
Part-time students: 350  
Tuition: \$2,430

### SASKATCHEWAN

Saskatoon (1907)  
President:  
J. W. George Ivany  
Full-time students  
14,680  
Part-time students  
2,824  
Tuition: \$2,610

### SINON FRASER

Burnaby, B.C. (1963)  
President:  
John O. Skelton  
Full-time students  
13,367  
Part-time students  
8,045  
Tuition: \$2,310

### TORONTO

Toronto (1827)  
President:  
Robert Prother  
Full-time students  
36,845  
Part-time students  
14,833  
Tuition: \$2,940

### TRINITY

Peterborough Ont. (2003)  
President:  
Leonard Conolly

Full-time students  
3,875  
Part-time students  
3,411  
Tuition: \$2,330

### VICTORIA

Victoria (1902)  
President:  
David Stoking  
Full-time students  
32,034  
Part-time students  
6,206  
Tuition: \$2,305

### WINTERLOO

Wellington, Ont. (1907)  
President:  
James Downey  
Full-time students  
17,021  
Part-time students  
4,204  
Tuition: \$2,998

### WESTERN

London, Ont. (1818)  
President:  
Paul Davignon  
Full-time students  
21,430  
Part-time students  
5,840  
Tuition: \$2,940

### WILFRID LAURIER

Wellington, Ont. (1911)  
President:  
Lorne Menden  
Full-time students  
5,455  
Part-time students  
2,452  
Tuition: \$2,610

### WINNIPEG

Winnipeg, Ont. (1857)  
President:  
Ronald Jerni  
Full-time students  
10,612  
Part-time students  
4,367  
Tuition: \$2,992

### WINNIPES

Winnipeg (1871)  
President:  
Michael Sloan  
Full-time students  
4,549  
Part-time students  
2,224  
Tuition: \$2,606 (incl.)  
\$3,020 (incl. taxes)

### YORK

Toronto (1858)  
President:  
Susan Mann  
Full-time students  
21,689  
Part-time students  
9,457  
Tuition: \$2,835

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# Storm warnings

Henri Laberge objects to being described as Parti Québécois hardliner—but he is hardly in Premier Lucien Bouchard's more conciliatory mode. The 58-year-old party leader was one of the architects of Bill 101, the Quebec government's controversial 1977 French language charter that, among other things, banned the use of English on commercial signs. Now, with the PQ preparing for a potentially stormy policy convention this week, Laberge is among those advocating a hardening of the PQ's approach to language politics—along the road to making Quebec a unilingual francophone province. He supports last week's announcement of new PQ restrictions on the use of English in the Quebec government—eschewing use that requires civil servants to get permission from superiors before making speeches in English. But Laberge warns more. "The policy is good," he said, "but it is not limited."

Such attitudes are prevalent within some circles of the PQ. And in advance of the policy convention, speculation is rampant that ultra-nationalists will challenge the government over the issue of more stringent language legislation. In that light, some observers characterized the restraint shown by Laberge as a calculated move to defuse the issue. "He is a realist," said one observer. "He is not going to throw some meat to the wolves—and if they can get a rise out of the English, it's a double victory," said Liberal MNA Thomas Mulcair. They certainly did the latter. "People are absolutely at their wit's end," said anglophone rights activist Howard Galgano. "We don't see any light at the end of the tunnel—and if there is a light, it seems to be an oncoming freight train."

Bouchard's language was equally tough. Launching out at what he called "enormous institutional selfishness" in the public service, he proclaimed 30 new measures intended to send a message of "French first." And while he argued that services to the province's



Laberge, an English critic in Montreal (right) along the road to a unilingual francophone province?

the provincial police force for not fully informing him about Therrien. But even so some lawyers, both anglophone and francophone, came to Therrien's defence, saying that he had paid his debt to society, although some argued that highly placed members of the PQ had in some ways abused his paid—and that the incident showed the PQ's true colors. "It is consistent with the sort of things they've done," noted Keith Henderson, leader of the English-rights Equality Party. "They've had unfair meetings of the PQ where Paul Rose [convicted of Laporte's murder] has been food as a hero. There is a consistent PQ tradition that anyone who was associated with the FLQ situation was really not stuck a bad person."

But inflexibility is also evident among some members of Montreal's anglophone community. Last week, workers gathered to put finishing touches on the west-end gift shop that Galgano hopes will become the latest battleground in Quebec's linguistic wars. Owned by the activist and slated to open this Friday—the same day that the PQ policy convention convenes—the store will be called



Presque pure, blanc. ("Almost pure wool"). Its call to arms—commercial signs that feature English and French in equal size. That directly contravenes Bill 86, the amendment brought in by the Liberals in 1993 that allows the use of English on signs as long as French remains predominant. In fact, Galgano wants to invite officials of the province's so-called language police to the opening, with an eye to provoking a reaction—and creating a cause célèbre. "We're opening the store to challenge the law," Galgano said. "I don't think I'm half a citizen."

Next door, at the Savoy Business Services, proprietor Henry Stoltz defended Galgano's right to set up shop. "This is still a demo-

cracy," he said. "It's a government wants to open a store, that's his business." But he expressed his concern that Presque pure blanc might antagonize francophones, who make up about 90 per cent of the neighborhood's population. "There is a tremendous amount of goodwill between the French and English communities here," Stoltz said. "We're not going to find a better example of how the cultures can co-exist side by side. How will it affect that? I don't know. Some of my francophone customers are not too pleased with Mr. Galgano."

As for the PQ's latest language initiative, both called it "inflexible"—meant to be an irritant to anglophones. And, he added, "Montreal is a terrific city, but the politics are determined to ruin it." That was certainly the quiet concern among some members of the business community in the wake of Bouchard's announcement. At an economic summit hosted by Bouchard on Oct. 29 to Nov. 1, much attention was paid to Quebec's language laws and the effect of political instability on Montreal's economy. The city's unemployment rate now stands at 12.6 per cent and signs proclaiming "A l'heure"—"in real"—dot the downtown landscape. Bouchard expressed sympathy for such concerns in fact, a recent government publication intended to attract new investment to Montreal highlights the city's bilingual nature. But now, some observers say, Bouchard's initiative sends out the wrong signal. "The timing was off," noted Luc Bouchard, a Montreal economist with the Royal Bank who participated in the summit. It is too early, he said, to know what impact the latest restrictions may have, but he hopes that it will not feed into the new anger among Quebecers.

Ironically, Bouchard's announcement came a day after a visit to Quebec by neighboring New Brunswick's minister for economic development, Camille Therrien. He came to offer assurances that his province was not trying to profit from political instability in Quebec by using that as an argument to lure investment. Privately, a high-ranking official in Premier Frank McKenna's office told Montreal that while provincial representatives have been approaching Quebec-based companies, they have tried to play down the instability angle. Still, he noted that the PQ's latest language initiative could only work against Quebec—and in New Brunswick's favor. "It can't help them in Quebec," the official noted. "We're losing a lot of companies say they have no intention of expanding in Quebec. This just makes things more constraining for them."

For some, the constraints are nowhere near tough enough. As Bouchard prepares to confront his party's hardliners, some are already serving notice that the government's linguistic policy has been too lenient. Pierre de Bellefeuille, for one, a former PQ, favors the total abolition of Bill 86—and expects a lively debate over the issue at the coming convention. While de Bellefeuille expects Bouchard's softer line to carry the day, he signals to the premier should be clear: "French is a threatened language in Quebec," he says. "The government does not have a coherent attitude." Laberge, meanwhile, is prepared to maintain the status quo on commercial signs, but believes that anglophones are marginalized when they are singled out for special reference in speeches or laws. "I think the best way to respect a minority is not to set them apart—but to integrate them," he stated. In the middle of Quebec's endless language fight, it is no surprise that one of many that Bouchard will no doubt hear in the days ahead.

FRANK BUSHWELL and PETER KOPPELLEN in Montreal with JOHN DEMONT in Ottawa



# Rescue in the North

How the Canadian Forces saved four of their own

Capt. Wade Pelly knew his right foot was frostbitten, but just how bad it was, he could not tell. A day and a half earlier, Pelly and three fellow crew members aboard the Canadian Forces Griffon helicopter were summoned to rescue a severely ill fisherman aboard a trawler in the Labrador Sea. But something went terribly wrong during a blinding blizzard and the Griffon crashed into the frigid waters off Bellin's Island near the northeastern tip of Labrador. The helicopter rolled, trapping the four men—who wore heavy parkas and goggles but no survival suits—below the water's surface. Acting quickly, they clambered out onto the bubbling belly of the disabled Griffon. Soaked to the bone, and with Pelly losing a much-lost during the ordeal, they waited as their craft floated toward the island. Within five metres of shore, they swam for it through waters so cold that fatal hypothermia could set in within minutes. They then staggered for four kilometres across the snow- and wind-crafted that dipped to 37° C, eventually taking refuge in an abandoned shack.

Some 26 hours later still soaking wet and freezing cold, the men were rescued to hear the landing boom return of a costly yellow Labrador rescue helicopter. Now, with help from Pelly's tales of how the rescue unfolded, "We looked at me and said, 'Are you going to lose my foot?'" said Sgt. Yves (Gaggy) Gagnon, a search-and-rescue specialist who arrived aboard the Lab. "I dove and right back to him and told him, 'No, no, it doesn't look that bad. It should be all right.'" Whether Pelly's foot could be saved or not is not in doubt at work's end. What was certain, though, was that the 25-year-old first officer and co-pilot from Princeton, B.C.—along with pilot Capt. Karen Krey, 26, of Nelson, B.C., flight engineer Sgt. Scott McCar, 37, of St. Catharines, Ont., and Master Cpl. Andie Dingle, 35, a search-and-rescue technician from St. Joe, Que.—had survived the land of northern nightmare that can rarely end unscathed. That did not end that way this time as a testament to



Gagnon (left), Dingle "broke to the human ability to survive"

the ingenuity and everyday heroism of those who saved the air and sea in one of the most forbidding corners of the planet.

The drama began at 5:58 a.m. on Nov. 12 when the Danish-registered trawler, the Vestavard, called the Rescue Co-ordination Centre in Halifax that Joshua Aloskie, an Inuit fisherman from Broughton Island, was vomiting blood and had a laceration of bleeding ulcers. At the time, the ship and its 24 crew members were about 200 miles east of Resolution Island at the northeastern tip of Baffin Island. The centre advised Cana-

an Forces Blue Goshawk that from which the disabled Griffon was dispatched. A Hercules aircraft based at CFB Greenwood in Nova Scotia was also ordered to help. The Griffon and the Hercules were to rendezvous with the Vestavard at Resolution Island, where Aloskie, a father of five, was to be airlifted out. But it didn't happen that way.

On route, the crew found the Griffon—one of the Canadian military's newer aircraft, known commercially as the Bell 412 helicopter—had to set down in Labrador "for a problem with one of its engines," said Master Cpl. Bryan Pierce, who was aboard the Hercules with Master Cpl. Keith Mitchell. A short time later the Griffon was airborne again, but now it was low on fuel and hobbled by bad weather. By this point, the Hercules had joined the Griffon, and dropped them to a landing site. "This was when we had our last conversation with them," Pierce said. "And they said, 'We don't have enough fuel to look around with the weather any more, so we're just going to put down.'"

The Hercules went on to make visual contact with the trawler early Tuesday evening. The waves were up to two metres high, the air temperature -18° C and the water near zero. Pierce and Mitchell had no option but to parachute onto the rough seas. Wearing wet suits, the men were sweating so profusely that their sweat ran over their boots and swimming flippers, onto the now-open exit ramp of the Hercules, where it froze. The ramp turned into a skating rink," Pierce said.

The plan was to jump from 2,000 feet, land on the leeward side of the ship and take shelter from the heavy winds. "I ended up a little further from the ship than I wanted to be, so I was in the left hand of the wind," Pierce says. "When I hit the water, my parachute stayed inflated and it started pulling me across the top of the waves." He pulled a red emergency handle to release the parachute. Bobbing in the water, Pierce and Mitchell were picked up by an inflatable raft pulled by two of the Vestavard's crew. All the while the sea grew friskier, everything in attack-and-defence instincts.

Once aboard the trawler, Pierce and Mitchell administered first aid to Aloskie, who had abdominal surgery three years ago and was taking medication, which he ran out of 2 1/2 days earlier. He was semi-conscious and delirious. Twelve hours later, the ship arrived in Igloolik where he was taken to hospital. "I'm very happy those two guys parachuted to the boat," Aloskie said. "There were a lot of waves. They were pretty brave."

No sooner had they dropped Aloskie at the hospital than the news arrived that the

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Anthony Wilson-Smith



## Backstage Ottawa

### All alone at the top

**G**iven that personal promotion in politics relies so much on social skills, it is always surprising to realize how many successful politicians are loners. Pierre Trudeau enjoyed no one else's company nearly as much as his own. Wilson Lyon Macdonald Ring, the country's longest serving prime minister, preferred solitary pursuits to the company of tedious mortals. Ontario's Bob Rae and the late René Lévesque in Quebec both appeared outgoing to public, but were far more reserved in private.

Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, despite his Wilting image as the Good Humor man of Canadian politics, fits into the Lévesque-Rae mode. "In politics," Chrétien once told an acquaintance, "there is no room for friendship." He made that statement while looking hard at two long time associates. Friendship, Chrétien feels, is a luxury that a leader cannot afford, because of the need to make hard decisions without considering biased feelings.

Since becoming Liberal leader in 1990—Chrétien has become notably more withdrawn. While opposition leader, he sometimes ate lunch alone, taking a lunch at a restaurant several blocks from Parliament Hill that was a favorite of lobbyists and other people whose acquaintance was useful, but not essential. He liked going there alone, Chrétien told a friend, because "I can say hello to lots of people, but I don't have to have lunch with any of them."

Since becoming prime minister, Chrétien sometimes tells staff to cancel all his meetings where he has a big policy decision coming up. Then, he sits in his office alone, reflecting. As his senior adviser and longtime acquaintance Edén Golderberg has observed, Chrétien "spends much more time alone thinking things through than people realize. As a minister, there was always someone else he had to report to, but he is very aware that now he is the final part of call."

The most obvious example of that is Chrétien's decision to command Canadian Forces to lead a rescue mission to Zaire, which recently has been arguably the most disgen-

ous place as earth. On Friday, Nov. 8, most of his staff was home for the weekend, so aware that Zaire was even on his list of priorities. By the following morning, after a few phone calls and a night of brooding alone with his wife, Alice, at the prime minister's retreat at Harrington Lake, Chrétien had already embarked on one of the most daring activities in his long political career: the effort to rescue, and lead, an international mission.

Why did Chrétien act as he did? One aide recalled a meeting Chrétien had last year with Italy's then Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi. The Italian leader spoke briefly about the United Nations' inaction during the 1994 Rwanda war and the Bosnian crisis in which his death of thousands died. He argued that too many countries each had to act as an excuse to avoid making decisions. After the meeting, some foreign affairs advisers to Chrétien tried to suggest that Berlusconi didn't understand the complex workings of the United Nations. But the Italian prime minister, Chrétien said, was right.

Some aides also suggested Chrétien was moved by the shocking television images of carnage. As so it has done for interventionists, including Golda Meir, Raymond Chrétien—his nephew and current UN envoy to Zaire—the deputy minister of foreign affairs, Gordon Smith, and Jim Barberman, a colon, became veteran foreign affairs hand, as Chrétien's national security adviser has become a trusted confidant.

But more work with Chrétien at Harrington Lake when he made a decision that could end in Canadian killing, or being killed, far from home. There, he faced up to a responsibility that makes for the darkest night of the soul. Perhaps the reason so many leaders are loners is that, in the end, it can be no other way.

Anthony Wilson-Smith is co-author with Edén Golderberg of *Double Vision: The Inside Story of the Liberals in Power* (Macmillan).

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#### GOOD NEWS, BAD NEWS

A major new study of Canada's 10 million children and young people concludes that the vast majority are happy, healthy and well educated. But the report, prepared by the Canadian Council on Social Development, also reveals that Canada has the second-highest child poverty rate in the industrialized world, with one in five children living below the poverty line. Only the United States has a higher rate.

#### DISCIPLINING DOCTORS

The Ontario College of Physicians and Surgeons declined a request by the Ontario government to discipline the hundreds of doctors who are refusing to see new patients as part of a protest against caps and claw-backs on their salaries. A spokesman for the college said doctors are not being disciplined because, so far, patients have not been put at risk.

#### REFORM MP BOWS OUT

The Reform party's sole MP from Ontario, Ed Horne, said that he will not run in the next federal election. Horne, who represents the riding of Simcoe Centre, at the least is a line of Reform MPs—excluding Calgary's Stephen Harper the relation to Ed and Jim Sillje and Vancouver's Herb Gray—who are retiring after serving only one term. The 40-year-old Ontario MP said he is tiring so that he can spend more time with his family.

#### GUILTY OF FRAUD

In the midst of a series of fraud trials involving a dozen members of former Saskatchewan premier Grant Devine's Conservative government, Michael Hopfine, 48, was convicted of illegally obtaining \$57,348 through false expense claims. But Hopfine, a former Tory who who conducted his own defense, was acquitted on four serious charges of conspiracy to commit fraud. He is to be sentenced on Dec. 16.

#### RELOCATING DAVIS INLET

In Davis Inlet, Labrador, federal Indian Affairs Minister Ron Irwin signed a deal that will see the 300 residents of that troubled Inuit village—which has been plagued by substance abuse and teenage suicide—moved 18 km south to Little Sango Pond, where they will no longer be cut off from the outside world. The move will cost \$73 million.

## 'A great Canadian'

They remembered him for his eloquence, his humility and his passion for Canada. Some 1,000 people gathered into St. Dunstan's Roman Catholic Basilica in Charlottetown to pay tribute to former Prince Edward Island premier Joe Ghis, who died on Nov. 9 at the age of 51 after a lengthy battle with cancer. Friends and colleagues from across the island joined with visiting dignitaries—including Prime Minister Jean Chretien and several current and former premiers—in mourning the loss and celebrating the life of the man who was leader of the province's Liberal government between 1986 and 1992. Those years were marked by often heated debates over national unity and the failure of the Meech Lake and Charlottetown constitutional accords. Despite representing Canada's smallest province, Ghis played an important role in forging the agreements and found their demise a source of bitter disappointment. "I used to be spellbound by his passion and his ability to put concepts into words," said Manitoba Premier Gary Filmon. "He really raised the stature of his province with his tremendous skills and abilities." Added former Ontario premier David Peterson, another veteran of the constitutional wars who became a personal friend of Ghis's and who was one of his honorary pallbearers: "History will prove that Joe was always on the right side."

In his remarks, Chretien praised Ghis, the son of a Lebanese-born shipbuilder who went on to become a successful Harvard-educated lawyer, as the embodiment of the Canadian dream. "He believed in the diversity of this country because he was part of it," said Chretien. "His father was an immigrant and made a good life here in a very isolated area at that time, and he earned the respect to become an excellent leader and a great Canadian."

Ghieson at Ghis's funeral contributing to national unity

#### THE BLOOD HUNGER

### Outraged victims

Victims of the so-called tainted blood scandal accused the federal government of a cover-up after a federal lawyer announced last week that he was withholding 30 documents that might help explain why thousands of Canadians were infected with the AIDS virus and hepatitis C from contaminated blood in the 1980s. The announcement came on the last day of evidence before a federal inquiry headed by Justice Horne Kivner, which has spent three years investigating the blood scandal. The documents include 1984 draft legislation that was never enacted and that was intended to regulate blood components such as plasma and red cells. The government did not pass legislation enforcing its control of the blood supply until 1989. "I think the government is not being forthcoming," said Michael Lobaugue, of Princeton, B.C., whose son, David, was infected with hepatitis C. "This information should be shared."

### Klein's 'water torture'

With a provincial election looming perhaps as early as next spring, it was in Alberta Premier Ralph Klein's own words, "like Chinese water torture." Alberta's ethics commissioner, Ruth Clark, announced that he is launching a second investigation into whether Klein breached conflict-of-interest laws by obtaining a software company in which his wife, Colleen, held stock. Clark's first inquiry dealt with a 1993 trade mission during which Klein participated in the opening of the Heinz Kopp British offices of Multi-Corp. Inc. Klein's actions came under scrutiny after his wife acquired 10,000 shares in Multi-Corp. on a buyout, paid later for by 31 a share while they were trading for 35 a share. Clark denied the possibility of any wrongdoing last November. But now the Liberal opposition has produced documents, obtained under the access-to-information act, showing that Multi-Corp. president Michael Lobaugue was a guest of the Alberta government at a 1994 dinner attended by Klein and his wife. The Liberals want to know if the premier used that occasion to promote Multi-Corp.

Klein reacted having dinner with Lobaugue but said he did not discuss Multi-Corp. He accused the Liberals of wasting a week's time. "Where," he asked, "does a person say, 'Is there something going on here? Is there an abuse of process?'"



# Mission of mercy

## Canada takes the lead as refugees pour out of Zaïre

It was business-as-usual, as usual on a clear, sunny morning at the Canadian Forces Base at Trenton, Ont., last week. In an atmosphere of relative calm, the one area of unusual activity was a passenger aircraft terminal. Outside, a white army truck with United Nations markings was being loaded on to a Canadian Forces C-130 Hercules aircraft. Nearby, a small group of soldiers in fatigues stacked wooden boxes of guns and ammunition for the same flight. Several minutes later, they were joined by the 24 Canadian soldiers who form the advance contingent of a rescue mission bound for the world's latest bleeding sore: war and famine-ravaged eastern Zaïre, a region that for weeks has teetered on the edge of catastrophe. The Canadians' role, said the groups commander, 37-year-old Lt-Col John Turner, would be to "put a foot on the ground and relay information quickly back to Ottawa so more detailed planning can occur." Added Turner: "There's no question this is going to be exciting."

That was perhaps the only element not open to question at the start of a heady, unscripted and mid-fought army mission. Even as the huge Hercules taxied with its four thrumming turboprop engines filled of munitions later, officials in capitals ranging from Washington and London to Brasília and Cairo were still trying to calculate the respective role and weight their countries would give to the Canadian-led rescue mission. "We want to do everything we can to help," said Prime Minister Jean Chrétien, whose long-headed initiative in calling leaders of 18 other nations was credited by UN officials with kick-starting the effort.

Yet while the soldiers were still in the air, the situation in Zaïre was changing dramatically—leaving the future of their mission in some doubt. The ethnic Hutu militia members from neighbouring Rwanda, who precipitated much of the crisis in Zaïre, unexpectedly pulled out from the giant refugee camp of Mbagazi, evidently due to heavy fighting and attacks by real Tutsi rebels. U.S. President Bill Clinton called the withdrawal "very good preliminary news—but it's only preliminary." By week's end, however, hundreds of thousands of Rwandan refugees—most of whom had spent the past two years in vi-



Appealed back to Rwandan refugees

tal imprisonment in the refugee camp outside of the town of Goma in eastern Zaïre—were streaming home. At one point, officials estimated that 550,000 refugees were heading towards the Rwandan border in a 40 km long column.

That development alternately cheered and confounded Canadian-led planners of the UN-sanctioned task force that was set, among other things, to fly into the area to enforce the right of the refugees to return home. UN officials had said they expected the four-month mission to eventually involve about 15,000 troops from more than a dozen nations, including 1,500 Canadian, under the command of Canadian Forces Lt.-Gen. Maurice Baril. But as the refugee exodus continued, some participating countries said it might be possible to scale back the size of the force, which was to begin operations this week. Government officials in Rwanda, cooks to outside intervention from the start, said the mission was now unnecessary. And on Saturday after Canada's Raymond Chrétien—the United Nations' special envoy to central Africa—arrived in the capital, Kinshasa, President Félix Mulumba requested to meet with him. Several compelling reasons remained to go ahead with the mission, however. Even if refugees continued returning home to Rwanda from the Goma area, officials said another 500,000 refugees were wandering around about 300 km further south. Having fled camps around the rebel-controlled towns of Bukavu and Uvira, many were thought to be starving to death, eating grass as their only form of nourishment. Finding and feeding them, said providing protection from the warring factions still representing a formidable challenge.

To be sure, none of the week's events will come easily—not the huge logistical effort required to organize the force, nor the likely restrictive constraints the soldiers will operate under as the task of identifying heroes, villains and neutrals among the lead-



Baril at Kinshasa, "exciting"

## ON GUARD

When Ottawa pledged 1,500 soldiers for duty in central Africa last week, more than 2,000 Canadian troops were already serving in peace missions abroad. Their locations:

Bosnia	1,251
Haiti	750
Golan Heights	187
Iraq and Kuwait	55
Sisal Desert	26
Middle East	12
Cambodia	6
Cyprus	2
Croatia	1
Korea	1
Macedonia	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2,094</b>

der and took sides at the hated Hutu militia in the camps.

Against that backdrop, the international troops in the rescue mission must also confront a mass of restrictions. Their mandate comes under Chapter 7 of the UN charter, which allows use of all force in full threat of a mission. And workers say the warning factors must be balanced to ensure power of food, but Canada and the United States, among others, have to insist they will not do that.

If all continues according to plan, by the end of the week a Disaster Assistance Response Team or DART, from Alberta will fly out of Toronto to central Africa. It will help to establish and protect corridors between airfields so that food supplies can be flown into areas where the famine is worst. Then, Edmonton's First Service Battalion will fly in to help establish order at ground level. Canada's contribution will not come cheaply or easily. Defence Minister Doug Young estimated that the cost to Ottawa could reach \$300 million. That includes costs of 500,000 pounds of Canadian personnel and equipment. A full trip would take 30 hours of flying time, with stopovers in England, Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal. Some of the places' military officials told Maclean's will be charged from private donors, because the Canadian Forces do

## ENTER 'MR. FIX-IT'

The lives of hundreds of thousands of refugees in central Africa may depend on Lt.-Gen. Maurice Baril's success as the Canadian commander of the multinational relief force. But he is also being watched, closely, by military personnel at home. Ayres says, the 53-year-old general was appointed commander of the army with a mandate to restore its flagging morale. In Africa, says Nicholas Smyth, a military watcher at the Toronto-based Strategic Analysis Group, "if he does a good job, it will mean the army has done a good job. It will help to restore the benefits." Already, Baril is rumored to be Defence Minister Doug Young's favorite to replace the disgraced former chief of the defence staff, Gen. Jean Boivin, who resigned amid charges of a cover-up over the 1983 killing of a local teenager by Canadian peace-

keepers in Somalia. With the army in disarray due to the ongoing Somalia inquiry and deep budget cuts, Baril is viewed as a safe choice to replace Boivin, simply because he was out of Canada during the time of trouble. From 1982 to 1986, he served in New York City as military adviser to UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali. Baril, known as a "Mr. Fix-It," is given credit by many for restoring order to the United Nations' chaotic, peacekeeping office. Says retired major-general Lewis MacKenzie, who led a Bosnia UN mission: "Maurice gets things done. Period."



Baril safe choice

Other colleagues say he is good at communicating his views to the cabinet and, arguably, some say he's only lacking in his predecessors. Baril has made it no secret that he wants to stop the riot. "The army has a significant leadership deficiency and I intend to both address it and rectify it forthrightly," he said last July. He has moved aggressively to investigate allegations that a group of drunken Canadian peacekeepers beat, mistreated, paraded and harassed local women in Bosnia. To the surprise of some, he has openly questioned the militia's militia aid towards alcohol. Born in St-Albert-de-Welland, Que., Baril had made a steady but unremarkable rise through the ranks before shining at the United Nations. Now, says Siddons, "with soldiers in Zaïre, it's a guy who has the chance for a shot of defence staff. There's nobody waiting in the wings."

LUKE FISHER in Ottawa



## WORLD

not have enough suitable aircraft.

Initially, there were questions about where Canada would find the necessary troops, given that it already has 2,000 serving in peace missions overseas, including more than 1,000 in Bosnia and 750 in Haiti. This week, NATO members, including Canada, must also discuss contributing to a new 11,000-member Bosnia peacekeeping force unveiled by Clinton last week that will arrive until June 1998, replacing the current NATO-led contingent of 55,000. But Young said the 65,000-strong Canadian Forces would have no problems filling the Zaire troops.

The most impressive achievement so far is how quickly Canada and other nations rallied together for a common cause in a place that offers no prospect of material gain. Chretien, advisers said. In bed, he was viewing over the plight of the Zaire refugees in relative silence while receiving regular reports from Africa from Raymond Chretien—who is, in order, his nephew, Canada's ambassador to Washington, and on loan to the United Nations. He reportedly urged the Prime Minister "in strong and direct language," said one aide, to take decisive action.

After receiving one of those reports, Chretien went to the prime ministerial residence in Hartington, Lake for the weekend on Friday, Nov. 8, accompanied only by his wife, Anne. That night, he told aides later, he watched the images of starving refugees on television—and his guttural response. The next morning, he called his office and had the switchboard begin passing through his calls to leaders of 18 different nations, starting with President Nelson Mandela in South Africa. Chretien suggested an international rescue mission to each of them and said Canada was prepared to take the lead role.

On the Sunday he returned to Ottawa and met with a senior circle that included Foreign Affairs Minister Lloyd Austin, Young, senior adviser Eddie Goldenberg, Jocelyn Bourque, clerk of the Privy Council, and several other top civil servants. Chretien was, and one person at the meeting, "totally by passionate and unrelenting," in most cases, the PM asks for advice on policy and then makes a decision from several options in this case, he dictated the policy, and the options. Through the following week, a team of Canadian officials shuttled back and forth between Ottawa, Washington and New York City. They met with UN officials and with U.S. representatives led by Clinton's national security adviser, Anthony Lake.

It was clear that Chretien's action was also a commitment for Clinton he faced the potential of strong domestic opposition to any Acet-



Beyond Chretien on a stop in Kinshasa, Zaire's capital, urging the Prime Minister to take action

crised rescue attempt after the killing of 18 American soldiers during an international rescue mission to Somalia in 1992. Some U.S. officials, in fact, suggested to American journalists that Clinton used Chretien as a "bait" to disguise Washington's wish to intervene. But publicly, both Canadian and American officials insisted the idea for the mission belonged entirely to Chretien.

For that, Chretien will eventually earn a huge amount of credit—or blame. At best, events last week will mark the beginning of the end for one of the worst killing grounds in recent history. And as Young and other Canadian officials readily admitted, the mission offers the Canadian military a chance to redress itself in the wake of its own Somalia debacle, in which Canadian soldiers tortured and killed a 35-year-old Iraqi prisoner in 1993 during the rescue operation there. At worst, however, the international force led by Canada could be headed straight into the heart of darkness—a violent situation with no clear end as a region whose tragedies have been an appalling distant to foreign interventionists.

Back on the terrace at CFB Trenton last week, Warrent Officer Lloyd Crosby watched the first group leave and thought about his own pending departure this week as a DART member. Said Crosby: "Anybody who doesn't have fear leading into a situation like this should be looked at—closely." It is indeed an anxious time. There is so much at stake—from the thousands of lives the troops hope to save to the reputations of the political leaders who sent them.

ANTHONY WILSON-SMITH with LUIGI FOSHER at CFB Trenton and ANDREW PROLLIPS in Washington

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Stanley J. Kubala  
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On the road home  
as way to sell the killers

trilled by Hutu soldiers and militias, the war-torn who orchestrated the 1994 slaughter that tried to wipe out Rwanda's Tutsi population. Refugees on the road said that as the camps emptied, the armed leadership had fled westwards, disappearing into Zaire. But the repression and deadly harbor of thousands of people who had joined the killers. Although the staggered numbers made it impossible to screen the returning refugees again, the Rwandan government made good on its long-standing promise that officers who had followed the genocide and war should come home.

Whether that is possible depends on the true nature of the Rwandan regime. "Yes, they can put all of us in jail," the one refugee, wearing a bulging overgrown pants to his homecoming. Since driving the Hutu militia out and halting the bloodletting in 1994, the Rwandan government has repeatedly argued that the country does not have Hutu and Tutsi people, only Rwandans. "It's a question you can no longer ask, our new ID cards tell only who someone you're from," and Louis, the former deputy commander of the national police school in the northern city of Ruhengeri, when asked whether Rwanda is filling its desperately understaffed police force with Hutu and Tutsi on a quota system. "The previous government promised differences as a way of keeping power. But Hutu and Tutsi have the same culture, speak the same language, have intermarried. Once you've destroyed the documents that state the difference, you've virtually broken their whole system."

As a result, the government has argued that innocent refugees, almost all of whom are Hutu, should not be repatriated now that they are coming home. "Most of these refugees were innocent, they were taken by the war," insists Lt. Col. John Bagabo, who commands the police school in Zaire. They were "like prisoners of war. Here, many refugees have already come back to their houses, back to their families." In fact, Rwanda applies with re-

WORLD RWANDA

## Long march home

'The refugees' return will test Rwandan goodwill

The quietest and the best among them led the column. The first sign of Rwanda's long march of refugees was a single file of ragged but relatively healthy hunches, who stuck cautiously to the side of the road like people emerging into the light after a long night. The numbers quickly thinned, until they dropped the only main road coming from the lakeside border town of Gicumbi and the old tracks could no longer get through, and walking against their tide became like trying to run against the flow of a mountain river. A hard afternoon rain could not part them.

They were packed along by a mass of humanity behind them, crushing through Rwanda's new open border with Zaire. "We heard there was peace in Rwanda," said one woman, sitting down to rest at the roadside. Against the left green backdrop of Rwanda's pyramidal hills and the shimmering waters of Lake Kivu, a city of 400,000 people was on the move with whatever they could carry, which was a lot to lug but not much to restart a life. Mothers tied babies on their backs, and thin children not much older than babies slung bundles of wood. Thousands walked along on bare, littered

feet, stoically drinking Rwanda's scorchingly hot sun and enduring the scalded rainwater that ran down and seeped between their toes. There was so little conversation, the procession so dreary in the humid air, that the rare sob from a child pierced the mood out of all proportion. They stepped out in the evening and lit fires by the road, their drama soon enveloped by the perfume of burning bushy bushes.

The sheer crush of people meant that the young Rwandan soldiers who watched them pass had no way to act the killers from their roads. The refugee camps had been con-





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## WORLD.

couraging, far-removed, states of neighbors removing friendships, despite having once been hunter and hunted.

But not everyone believes that the Rwandan government and army should be taken at their word, or that killers and survivors can be down together again. Although Rwandans and foreigners alike agree that dispensing justice is the key to the country's recovery from its collective trauma, there is still a strong feeling in parts of the diaspora community that the Rwandan government is not disposed to mete it out by judicial means. "This is a hard-core military regime, don't kid yourself otherwise," said a top-ranking UN official based in central Africa's Great Lakes region. For evidence of their case, critics point to the almost 50,000 Rwandans convicted into jails on suspicion of participating in the genocide, most with little hope of a quick or fair trial.

Rwandans bristle at that characterization from the "international community," a term they load with derision in a country that receives aid and workers from overseas. The Rwandan state argues that, however good the intentions, the humanitarian lifeline has impeded the country's recovery by confining to feed and sustain the architects of genocide in camps along the border, at the expense of reconstructing Rwanda. "The world worries about our bad conditions while the survivors of genocide don't even have a meal," says Sam Nkusi, a busy Rwandan-born Canadian who returned to the capital, Kigali, after the Hutu militias were driven out in 1994. Nkusi is a telecommunications engineer who, as the managing director of state-owned Rwanda, has roused a shattered national telephone system into a functioning, profitable network. He speaks slowly and carefully to articulate the frustration of Rwandans. "The camps were fermenting killers and every body knew that," he says. "Their aim was simple: to keep those refugees there around them. We kept saying, most of these people are innocent of genocide and should come home and help us rebuild Rwanda. Yet the international community fed people in military uniforms with guns, who boast about how many people they killed."

Nkusi cites a list of reasons for the bitter mood that he says Rwandans hold towards other nations. He notes France's ostensibly humanitarian intervention in 1994 that provided the cover for thousands of Hutu soldiers to escape Rwanda, a fact that effectively brought a Rwandan veto to the notion of any French-led mission to the current crisis. Nor has the United Nations been forgiven for pulling its peacekeepers out of Rwanda when the genocide of the Tutsis began in April, 1994. "We were very hopeful when the United Nations arrived the first time, but no one has forgotten that the first 300,000 who died were butchered in the presence of the United Nations," says Nkusi. The UN peace-



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## WORLD

keeping force, whose mandate the Rwandan refused to renew, left owing millions of dollars for its telephones and electricity. Nkusi says, "How can people trust the United Nations to punish killers when they won't even pay their bills?" he asks. "People here feel they were stupid and naive to trust the international community to help them in the first place. It was our army which stopped the genocide. We must help ourselves."

Many Rwandans are also skeptical about the likelihood of justice being delivered by

the United Nations' international war-crimes tribunal, which was established in November, 2004, but is only now bringing its first cases to court in Arusha, Tanzania. And they remain unhappy that the tribunal's charter prevents judges from sentencing anyone to death if convicted. "Rwandans don't understand our processes," admitted one tribunal magistrate in Kigali last week about the painstaking collection of witness statements. "They say 'Everybody knows that a genocide occurred. What is it you have to

prove?' " Canadian judge Louise Arbour, who is the chief prosecutor of both the Rwandan and former Yugoslav tribunals, was also in Kigali last week to straighten out the tribunal's notoriously poor administration. But the perception remains among Rwandans that Arbour is preoccupied with the much higher profile ex-Yugoslav tribunal in The Hague in The Netherlands.

Rwanda's relationship with the dozens of aid agencies that flooded to the country has been perhaps the most troubling of all its contacts with foreigners. Part of the clash was cultural. "Once the media left in 1994, aid workers were the only people living in the one or two restaurants in Kigali, driving around in their four-wheel drives, and talking about how they were solving Rwanda's problems," says Nkusi sarcastically. Although almost all aid organizations did eventually support the Rwandan government's call for international military intervention to clean the extremists out of the camps, they continued to channel food through the militia in many camps.

"The government was already making it tougher and tougher for us to cross the border when this rebellion started," said Philip Mahler, a friendly Guelph, Ont., worker with World Vision Canada as he stood under a last afternoon sun on the Rwandan side of the Gisenyi crossing last week before the dam broke. The Kigali government authorized only aid agencies to cross their border into rebel-held Zaire during the current crisis. World Vision was not among them. "We should have thought more politically in the past," Igumeni, said Mahler. He was referring to World Vision's decision to continue bringing up five tractor-trailer loads of food daily into Muganga camp, outside Giseni in Zaire, for about 15,000 refugees even though the camp was controlled by soldiers and militia. Mahler said the agency was helping feed 225,000 or more people every day of which he estimated 20,000 to 30,000 were among the ex-refugees. "So that's a lot of innocent people who needed our help," he noted.

Aid workers insisted that the UN mission was still needed, even if the militia's grip on the refugees had been broken. Thousands more refugees had scattered and remained out of reach in the dense forest of Zaire, still a black hole in the rebel village. And the first aid workers to penetrate to the back end of the hedge that was pushing into Zaire said they encountered suspected cases of cholera, with no fresh water able to get to the rear. After days of talk about a "troika" UN mission, the focus was suddenly on the humanitarian aid again. "Governments like when it's a humanitarian story, so they can send us in instead," argued Dr. Leslie Skutumpah, a Barrie, Ont., volunteer with Doctors Without Borders. "Then everyone feels better. People can change channels. Next story." But last week ended with Skutumpah among those aid workers pushing deeper into Zaire, where many suspect a crisis is. This tragedy is still to be written. □

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## World NOTES

### UN SET FOR BATTLE

Egypt nominated UN Secretary-General Boutros Boutros-Ghali for a second term, setting the stage for a battle over the leadership of the world body. The United States was expected to veto a second five-year stint for Boutros-Ghali, whom Washington has faulted for poor management. His current term ends on Dec. 31. African delegates want another secretary-general from their continent to fill out the traditional two terms, while others have called for the first woman UN leader.

### CROATIA'S LEADER ILL

Croatian President Franjo Tudjman, one of the architects of the 1995 Dayton peace agreement, is seriously ill with cancer and being treated at a top U.S. military hospital. U.S. officials said. This prognosis for the 54-year-old leader, a patient at Walter Reed army hospital in Washington, was not good, they said. Tudjman, a nationalist, spearheaded Croatia's secession from Serbia-dominated Yugoslavia in 1991.

### NEW RIOT IN FLORIDA

Rioting again broke out in the resort city of St. Petersburg after a grand jury acquitted a white policeman who shot a black motorist in October. The incident had led to a night of rioting in the mainly black neighborhood. Following the jury's ruling of "justifiable homicide," gangs of youths shot guns at police and set 100 fires in an area dominated by a black racial group whose leader had called for the execution of the two police officers involved.

### MAJOR ATTACKS EUROPE

British Prime Minister John Major vowed to fight a European court ruling that Britain must limit its workweek to 40 hours. London says the 1993 European Union rule will cost British businesses \$4 billion. But pleased British unions said 30 per cent of employees work 48 hours or more weekly, compared with six per cent in Germany.

### ROBOT BREAKTHROUGH

A robot in England programmed a robot in New York City over the Internet in what a scientist called "a major breakthrough for telepresence." One of the two people in the lab learned how to move around after getting information from the other. Once switched on, the robots can function without human help.



A family in a tent camp after their house was destroyed in the earthquake; at least 14 died.

### PERU SHAKEN:

Tens of thousands of people were living on the street after an earthquake hit Peru, killing at least 14 people and injuring hundreds. The quake, measuring 6.4 on the Richter scale, was centered in the southern part of the country, where the Pacific coast towns of Nazca and Ica suffered the worst damage. Lima, the capital, some 300 km north of the epicenter, rocked for a full minute. Rescue workers struggled to dig gold miners out of collapsed tunnels. Small-time miners—often families using makeshift methods—account for 40 per cent of gold output in Peru, Latin America's second-biggest producer.

## A spreading army sex scandal

For years, it seems, women in the U.S. Army have just kept quiet about sexual harassment. Now, a widening scandal is bringing forward tales of rape and illicit sex between officers and female subordinates across the country. Last week, Army Chief of Staff Gen. Dennis Reuser said a hotline set up to hear complaints of sexual harassment had logged 2,500 calls in six weeks. At least 234 had been passed to a criminal investigation unit. Reuser expected the investigation to expand to bases beyond the one where it started, the Meridian Training Ground in central Mississippi. Maj. Therese, four drill instructors and a captain face charges including rape, sodomy

and sexual harassment over complaints from 30 female recruits. Army regulations forbid even consensual sexual relationships between commanders and subordinates.

In Kansas City, Mo., a 39-year-old drill sergeant was sentenced to five months in prison after admitting to having sex with three women recruits. The case, handled by a military court at Fort Leonard Wood training base, predates the latest scandal, but testimony dramatized the nature of the problem. "I was so confused," former private Joy Paulsen, 21, told the court. "He was my drill sergeant. I was supposed to obey. On the other hand, I didn't want to do what he was making me to do."

## Hells Angels go on trial after a fierce war

A raft of the tightest security ever seen in a Danish court, six members and associates of the Hells Angels motorcycle gang went on trial in Copenhagen for the murder of a rival gang leader in an airport shooting. The defendants pleaded not guilty to killing the head of the rival Ironriders and wounding three others. The attack led to a war in which the two gangs blasted each other with machine guns, bombs and automatic missiles. The government chief the down an security in initially herring an appearance by author Salomon Ruschke, who has been sentenced to death by Iraq's leadership. An inquiry led the government to allow it to be a prior.



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# Hope for higher pay

The squeeze on incomes is gradually easing up

BY JOHN SCHOFIELD

**D**ave Gibson works hard for his money. For \$83 an hour, eight hours a day, the 33-year-old foreman at B.C. 360's lumber reload centre in North Vancouver uses his hands, his arms, his shoulders and just about every other muscle on his low, six-foot frame. Gibson and his gang move 20 million board feet of lumber a week, lifting it off red cars and stacking it on trucks destined for the United States and overseas. It is back-breaking, teeth-clenching labor, but it pays the bills—barely. After years of meagre wage increases and galloping tax hikes, Gibson says it is getting tougher to stay afloat. "Over the years, my paycheck almost seems to be the same. I'm not complaining, but I feel like any money in the bank."

Gibson may not be growing, but many other Canadian workers are—particularly those on the lower range of the corporate ladder according to KPMG, Canada's largest firm of management consult-

ants, the base salary for the average chief executive officer has jumped 19 per cent over the past three years, a period during which inflation rose only 4.5 per cent. In contrast, wages and salaries paid to employees have fallen behind inflation in four of the past six years, says the Conference Board of Canada, an economic think-tank based in Ottawa. Take away taxes and the cost of necessities such as housing, food and transportation and, for many workers, there is precious little left.

At long last, however, there are predictions that the squeeze on salaries is about to ease up. Nonunionized employees can expect an average gain of 2.4 per cent next year while inflation should rise about 1.9 per cent, says the Conference Board. Some estimates go even higher. William M. Mercer Ltd., an international compensation consulting firm, predicts that nonunionized workers in the private sector will receive 2.9 per cent more in 1997. And a spill but significant breakthrough lies in store for unionized workers. Their total income is likely to rise by 2.1 per cent, the

Parent: Seeing a slivings of software developers

first increase above the rate of inflation in four years, the Conference Board reports. Another hopeful sign is that only about one per cent of Canadian companies plan to freeze wages in 1997, according to a survey of 411 businesses by Sobeco Ernst & Young, a Toronto-based consulting firm. Two years ago, about 26 per cent of the corporations questioned had frozen in effect.

There is even hope on the horizon for employees in the public sector. Marcel Masse, president of the Treasury Board, announced last March to his 60-year-old boss on pay hikes for federal civil servants when collective bargaining begins next year. That means unionized employees in the public sector can expect an increase, although the Conference Board predicts will amount to a modest one per cent, compared with 1.9 per cent for nonunionized public employees. "We can only hope wages for us will go up," says Marie Dubois, a partner with Sobeco Ernst & Young in Toronto.

Granted, pay raises of one to three per cent are unlikely to make Canadian workers feel wealthy, especially when CEOs are reaping much richer rewards. "It just underlines the increase in inequality that's going on and the desirability of it," laments Andrew Jackson, senior economist with the Canadian Labor Congress. Indeed, to most workers the increase will seem positively paltry by the standards of the 1980s, when wage gains were sometimes as high as 10 per cent. But when inflation is figured in, now years expected increases are not out of line with those years. In 1986, for example, salaries climbed an average of 4.9 per cent, but inflation weighed in at 4.2 per cent. "Employees hold the perception that they're worse off than they were, but they're not," says Maria Harris, a KPMG partner.

The pay picture looks a lot brighter when total income is considered. The most fortunate workers in 1997 will be the top-earning members who receive bonuses geared to performance or profits. The average nonunionized employee will receive a bonus of about five per cent on top of base pay next year, says Nathaniel Canale, a Conference Board researcher and author of its compensation forecast for 1997.

Roughly two-thirds of nonunionized employees reap benefits from so-called variable-compensation plans, up from six percent in 1994. The growing popularity of such schemes reflects a continuing effort by companies to tie salary costs to profits. Organized labor, on the other hand, has generally resisted the trend. "Canadian unions have been very allergic to variable compensation," says Prop Benmadi, vice-president of the Conference Board's centre for management effectiveness. Despite that, forest products giant MacMillan Bloedel Ltd. has introduced a variable-pay plan called "partnership" that awarded workers in its 47 divisions. Workers whose divisions meet profit goals are eligible for bonuses of as much as 10 per cent of annual pay. The average payout is \$2,500.

While variable pay plans appear likely to pad more money in employees' pockets next year, the biggest winners will be workers with scarce skills. That includes personal computer networking specialists, software developers and technical writers. "There's just a huge shortage of people with those kinds of skills," says Harris of KPMG. In fact, a survey by William M. Mercer Ltd. forecasts that the computer-software field will be the hottest sector for salary

increases in 1997, with an average 3.7 per cent rise in base pay. Nathan's Parent, manager of compensation and benefits at Cognos Inc., an Ottawa-based software company, will be offering considerably more—seven per cent. Cognos currently has approximately 80 software developers, and several had been laid off. "We're all competing very fiercely for qualified people," says Parent. In several cases, the company has lost employees to competitors in the United States, where they can fetch salaries of \$50,000 to \$70,000 (U.S.), signing bonuses, relocation expenses and stock-option packages—all tacked off by the lure of lower taxes.

Canadians with less coveted skills, however, are often willing to accept less money if it means keeping their job. For workers such as Randy Sumerville, a letter carrier in Saint John, N.B., a reasonable assurance of stable employment is worth a lot more than a fat pay raise. While negotiating for only a modest one-per-cent pay increase per year, Sumerville's contract contains a no-layoff clause and a guarantee that employees will not be relocated outside a 40-km radius. "The way most people look at it here," says Sumerville, 34, "is we're just lucky to have a job."

True job security, however, is a distant relic of the past, says Benmadi, and most workers realize that. At the same time, he adds, companies—now leaner and more competitive—have become concerned that they may have enacted too heavy a toll on Canadians in

## THE SALARY SCALE

1997 projected pay increases (%)

Computer software	3.7
Pharmaceuticals	3.3
High-tech	3.2
Oil and gas	3
Manufacturing	2.9
Food processing	2.9
Service	2.9
Retail/wholesale	2.7
Finance	2.6
Nonprofit	2.3
Transportation	2.3
Utilities	2
Public sector	1.9

SOURCE: WILLIAM M. MERCER LTD.

low wage growth and job uncertainty. "What we've done is find our own customers while downsizing," he says. "From a purely business perspective, executives are concerned about this lack of purchasing power." Just as Henry Ford paid more than his competitors so that his employees could afford his cars, Benmadi argues, Canadian businesses should open their purse strings a little more to boost consumer confidence.

There is little doubt that much of corporate Canada is in a position to be more generous. With costs under control in most industries, profits are rebounding, pumping seven per cent in the July-to-September quarter over the same period last year. Even so, wage increases in Canada next year will be the second lowest among the seven major industrialized nations, according to the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Pay raises for nonunionized workers in the United States will average 3.3 per cent, and 3.7 per cent in Britain. "But I don't read into those numbers that Canadian businesses are intimidated," says Courtney Pratt, the president of Treasury Board. "You have to relate it to the inflation rate in each country." As for top executives, they are still among the lowest paid in the leading industrial countries, says Jim Moore, vice-president in charge of policy for the Alliance of Manufacturers and Exporters Canada.

In the end, the best money goes to those with the most up-to-date and sought-after skills, says Benmadi. The most useful wage gap, he adds, is not between CEOs and their employees, but between skilled and unskilled workers. Savvy job shoppers look for progressive companies that will teach their new skills. Benmadi points to the Bank of Montreal, which opened a \$80-million audit training centre two years ago. "What I need as an employee was not a graduate's degree to give me a portfolio of skills that I can use to market myself," he says. "That is where the future of work is going." Still, a little bit of extra cash next year won't hurt.



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## BUSINESS

# Emergency measures

Canadian's directors bail out of an ailing airline

For once, management and union leaders at Canadian Airline International were in agreement. Yes, the country's No. 2 carrier is facing a grave financial crisis. But no last week's mass resignation of the company's board of directors—as effort to avoid personal liability for the airline's debts should it eventually be nothing to get excited about. "Notwithstanding this event, I believe that the company and its unions are very focused on solving the issues facing us," chief executive officer Kosta Besoun said in a cryptic written statement. "We don't consider this a cause for concern."

Richard Drew Park, the head of the bargaining committee for Canadian's most powerful union, the International Association of Machinists and Aerospace Workers Park, who was a tireless negotiator during meetings with management in Vancouver last week, added that the resignations might even turn out to be a positive step. "This is an opportunity to get fresh blood on the board."

Whatever its practical effect, the directors' desertion was yet another blow to a company that is struggling to survive past Christmas. Late last month, Canadian's beleaguered management asked employees to accept a 10-per-cent pay cut to help save the Calgary-based company—which has lost \$14.4 billion since 1980—from bankruptcy. After union executives rejected the request outright, Besoun took the proposal directly to employees in a series of cross-country meetings—and swayed through a spokesman that without concessions the company could be forced to shut down. Furious union leaders filed charges of unfair labor practices with the Federal Court in Vancouver. But early last week, they adjourned those proceedings after management agreed not to circumvent the union's executive.

By week's end, the game of brinkmanship appeared to be on hold as both sides awaited the outcome of meetings this week. Creating about for alternatives to the company's restructuring plan, the machinists announced that they have hired former Ontario premier Bob Rae to help them explore other options. When Rae was premier, his government helped save two Northern Ontario companies—Algoma Steel Inc. and Sarnia Pulp Power and Paper Co. Ltd. By the end of last week, Park eyes scanned mildly sceptical. "We are not ruling out a pay cut entirely," he said. "We will do whatever we have to do to save this company."



Besoun abandoned by his board

But many of Canadian's 16,000 employees already seem to have made up their minds. Peter Jasevick, a reservations agent in Calgary and a member of the Canadian Air to Workers, circulated a petition earlier this month asking for a vote on the proposed pay cut. He eventually gathered 300 signatures—75 per cent of his union's Calgary membership. "The union has argued a lot of people," said Jasevick, who has a seven-year-old daughter and a marriage. "A 10-per-cent cut is a lot better than a 300 per cent cut."

Canadian has had a lousy run for the past six years. A 1982 restructuring was also accompanied by wage concessions and the resignation of its entire board of directors, which was not replaced for two years. But the latest crisis is clearly the worst in the airline's history. Intense competition from Air Canada and recently launched discount carriers such as WestJet are so that Canada is now often beset with partially empty planes. Ted Larkin, an analyst with Baring Waring in Toronto, believes that some kind of pay cut is essential for the company's survival. A major meeting between the airline and its creditors is set for Nov. 30. But even if the restructuring fails, he adds, Canadian will likely continue in some form, albeit a reduced one. "And even if it disappears, there will be others to fill the gap, like Greyhound Air and WestJet," he says. Such an outcome might be good news for travellers, but no comfort to Canadian's former employees.

PATRICIA CHISHOLM

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## HE WAS WISER.



Ross Laver



## Personal Business

### Hot money, smart money

**O**n the stock market, euphoria and anxiety go hand in hand. The higher share prices climb, the more investors chew their nails worrying about a sudden market downturn that might wipe out a big chunk of their profits.

The nervousness meter these days is well into the red zone. Since Jan. 1, the Dow Jones industrial average in New York has gained 24 per cent, reaching its 39th record close. The Toronto Stock Exchange's 300-stock index has done even better, rising 58 records on its way to a 25-per-cent increase.

Jittery investors can't decide whether to crack open the champagne or bide under their desks. For every prognosticator who insists that the upcoming bull market still has a way to run, there is another who warns that a cataclysmic sell-off is just around the corner. Adding to the climate of instability is the tidal wave of money cascading in to stocks and mutual funds from less-experienced investors. If the market goes into reverse, will those people sit tight or run for the exit, precipitating a crash?

The evidence on that score, while not definitive, is far from reassuring. One recent study, published in *The Journal of Applied Management*, tracked the flow of money in to and out of U.S. mutual funds during the decade to 1994. Investors consistently poured money into asset categories where their categories were near their peaks and pulled money out after they fell—buying high and selling low. "The public is market timing," wrote the study's author, Stephen L. Neftci. "We generally got outtimed by the average individual investor."

Much of the Wiser, he added, belongs to the investment industry, which bombards customers with advertisements boasting about last year's or last month's top-performing fund. None of this would matter so much if the so-called experts were any better than novices at timing the market. Sadly, that doesn't seem to be the case. In February of 1995, for example, the U.S. investment magazine *Money* warned its readers that the previous year's stagnant market "misleadingly

signalled the end of easy money" and that stocks were about to settle back to their long-term average gain of seven percentage points above the rate of inflation. Yet in the 21 months since then, the Standard & Poor's index of 500 stocks has rocketed 56 per cent.

Consider also the loss of stellar performance records of professional money managers. Of the 173 Canadian equity funds that have existed for at least three years, only 39 have managed to outperform the TSE 300, according to BDCCharts Inc., a Toronto-based mutual fund research company. The statistics are even worse for Canadian funds that specialize in U.S. stocks. Over the past three years, only three of 74 funds have outperformed the S & P 500. Why? Simply because, as numerous studies have shown, professional managers are as prone to error as anyone else when it comes to market timing.

All of this underlines one of the venerable laws of investing: the odds of success are greater when you hold on to your stocks as long-term investments than when you try to call every market turn. The reason is that investors who stay in for the long haul reap gains during the upswings that outweigh their losses in bear markets. "The evidence is pretty compelling—you would need a tremendous record of accuracy to beat a buy-and-hold strategy," says Richard Woodward, a former University of Calgary management professor and co-author, with Jean Ulan, of a widely quoted study titled *Market Timing*.

In short, Woodward believes that investors who dump their stocks now, fearing a significant correction, are making a mistake. But he goes even further than that. "People who are in the market just should be getting in," he says, citing favorable low interest rates and "the tremendous demographic push" caused by baby boomers saving for their retirements. Adds Woodward: "I think we're going to be surprised a year from now by how much the market has gone up." Just remember that when the inevitable down cycle does come, it pays to be patient.

If the stock market goes into reverse, will novice investors sit tight or head for the exits?



## CELLULAR DEAL CEMENTED

Rogers' Cingular Mobile Communications and AT&T Canada unveiled a partnership and a new brand name, Cingular AT&T. The alliance will provide wireless users access to services throughout North America. AT&T will receive \$52.5 million worth of warrants that can be exchanged for Cingular shares, as well as undisclosed royalties and payments for marketing and technical support.

## FREE TRADE WITH CHILE

Canada and Chile signed a free-trade accord that eliminates duties on 60 per cent of Canadian exports. An 11-per-cent tariff on the remaining exports will be phased out over five years. Trade between the two countries totalled a modest \$200 million last year. The deal is modelled on the North American Free Trade Agreement.

## HELMS PLAYS THE HEAVY

U.S. Senator Jesse Helms warned Canadian investment firms that they face penalties if they finance Sherrill International's \$675-million expansion into Cuba. Midland Western Capital Inc. and Griffiths Mulhoney are underwriting the venture, under the Helms-Burton law, companies whose Cuban operations are properly incorporated from Americans can be sued by U.S. citizens. But it is unclear whether the law applies to investors.

## TEXACO SETTLES LAWSUIT

Texaco Inc. settled a racial-discrimination suit by agreeing to pay 1,500 black employees a total of \$154 million and \$25 million in interest over five years. The settlement, which also included \$47 million for diversity training programs, came only 11 days after a report that senior executives were caught on tape making racist remarks and conspiring to destroy companies at the case. The lawsuit, filed in 1994, cost \$700 million.

## HONDA ISSUES RECALL

Faulty air bags forced Honda Motor Co. to announce the recall of 153,740 Accord models, including 9,530 in Canada. The measure affects cars built in 1994 and 1995. A glitch in an electronic control unit may cause the bags to activate unexpectedly, potentially causing injuries. The recall will cost the company about \$44 million.

## The way the ball bounces

The owners of Canada's biggest professional sports franchises played a high-stakes game of musical chairs. In Vancouver, Arthur Griffiths sold his remaining shares in the NHL Vancouver Canucks, the NBA Vancouver Grizzlies and GM Place arena to majority owner John McEwen of Seattle for an undisclosed sum. It was an awkward arrangement, and the exclusive McEwens, who in 1994 sold their cellular phone business to AT&T for \$14.6 billion, convinced Griffiths to remain as vice-chairman of the two franchises.

The shakeup at the NBA's Toronto Raptors was less congenial. Team president John D'Amico Jr., who planned to build a downtown stadium, was ousted by his partner, broadcasting magnate Alvin Slaght, who preferred to start a new arena with hockey's Maple Leafs. In October, Slaght triggered a "shotgun" clause in their agreement that gave Blawie six months to buy Slaght's 39.5-per-cent share for a reported \$65 million to \$85 million—or to have his 39.5 per cent bought for



Raptors guard Scottie Skiles, above

the same price. Blawie was apparently unable to find financing in time.

Another expected sale did not go through. Major league baseball gave Toronto Blue Jays owner Interbrew SA of Belgium until Nov. 15 to sell the team, but potential buyers withdrew their bids when baseball's owners and players failed—again—to negotiate a collective agreement.

## Chainsaw massacre

"They call it like 'Chainsaw A'." Albert Dunlap, chairman and CEO of Southern Corp., lived up to his nickname by cutting half the company's 12,000 employees and dumping four of its seven divisions. In percentage terms, the staff reduction is the largest ever by a major corporate analysis said. Dunlap's goal is to double the Florida company's annual

sales to \$2.6 billion by 1999. Introducing a raft of new products. The former U.S. army paratrooper outlined his slash-and-burn style in September in his book *Mean Business: How I Save Bad Companies and Make Good Companies Great*. But his latest downsizing campaign drew widespread criticism. "There is no racism," said U.S. labor secretary Robert Reich. "He's treating employees as if they are disposable pieces of equipment."

## FINANCIAL OUTLOOK

Canada's economy is gaining strength, but too many factories are running below capacity and too many people still lack jobs. The Bank of Canada said in its twice-yearly monetary report. The bank projected four per cent growth in 1997, higher than most private forecasts. U.S. factory output fell 0.1 per cent last month. Based on that and October's 0.3-per-cent rise in the U.S. Consumer Price Index, the Federal Reserve decided against raising interest rates. As a result, some economists forecast another drop in Canada's bank rate, now at 3.25 per cent.

### HOME RESALES



"Last month's unexpected decline in U.S. residential production has helped temper a manufacturing-led inflation spike. ... High growth has remained quite modest as a result."

—Nasdaq Bureau



## Certified General Accountants' Association of Canada

### A Few Facts About the CGA Program

#### What is a CGA?

Over 25,000 Certified General Accountants provide a wide range of financial management services to businesses, government and individuals.

More than 1,500 graduates every year from the CGA program of professional studies, a comprehensive system which provides a thorough grounding in all aspects of accounting and finance. The program integrates management skills, critical analysis and the latest information technology to prepare individuals for leading edge financial management careers.

#### What kind of careers are open with a CGA designation?

CGAs are employed in all sectors of the economy, occupying key accounting and financial management positions in business, government and public practice. CGAs hold a wide range of positions: from corporate controller to chief executive officer to tax auditors and deputy ministers. CGA public practice firms offer financial services to businesses and individuals.



#### How far can I go in financial management?

As far as you want to. As you can see from the people quoted on these pages, CGAs reach the highest levels in business and public service.

#### Do I have to study full time to get a CGA designation?

No. That is one of our strengths: you take courses while you are employed, gaining practical experience. Moreover, because our courses are designed for distance learning, there is no travelling required. If lectures are not available in your area, or if you prefer to study on your own, we come to you with readings and assignments, computer tutorials and examinations. Accountants have earned their CGA designations from our programs as far away as Barbados and Hong Kong.

#### What subjects will I study?

The CGA program delivers a broad based curriculum covering all aspects of financial management. The program incorporates two levels of courses: a basic or foundation level and a professional level.



"A CGA designation gives me the flexibility to work in many business areas. In public practice I have worked in various managerial accounting and tax and gone on to become a management consultant, specializing in computer based accounting systems. I know that there are still many more things that I can do with my CGA, including working in industry or government."

DUSAN KING, CHIC, CGA  
Senior Manager, Management Advisory Services, Deloitte & Touche, Vancouver







## CGA-Canada: Exporting Success to Asia

**T**he CGA affiliate, university administrators and professors speaking at the first graduation of CGAs in the People's Republic of China (PRC) on September 17, the ceremony was an historic and auspicious occasion. To the graduates the affair was a little more personal. "I have waited a long time for this moment, and I am really very excited," said Zhang Lei, 26, a new CGA who works for a Beijing joint venture company with a U.S. money. He added that the graduating class represents a special group of professionals who will play a key role in advancing China's economy.

Zhang was one of the first four Chinese students to complete the three-year CGA program offered at the University of International Business and Economics (UIBE) in Beijing. Nearly 70 UIBE students are registered in the program, and there are more than 500 CGA students enrolled at five other PRC universities.

Each of the other new graduates shared Zhang's enthusiasm and talked about the worldwide opportunities for professional accountants in China. Said Xu Weiping, 26, an accounting supervisor at a Sino-French pharmaceutical company: "The CGA program will ensure that we meet international standards." Xu was awarded a gold medal for the highest overall average of the Chinese graduates.

In talking to members of the Canadian media covering the event, CGA-Canada officials noted that the Chinese accounting system is being reformed, and the CGA Association is playing a vital role in this modernization.

Likewise, Howard Talbot, Canada's ambassador to the PRC (see the Association, working with the Canadian



Boming Jiang, CGA, Canada Level 2 member awarded at Peking University

International Development Agency (CIDA)—which provided some financing) in playing a critical role. Accounting is part of the "soft infrastructure" of China, and is every bit as important as hydro power dams," he said. "Without skilled accountants' knowledge in the ways of international business, China will not take its place in the community of modern market economies—unless it has modern accounting standards and practices, everything from trade to finance and joint venturing becomes problematic."

There is a dramatic shortage of accountants in the PRC due to the country's economy, which has enjoyed growth of 10% per annum for the past six years, and to move from an old planned system to a socialist market-oriented economy that requires transparency and accurate financial reporting.

Now, Member Jean Christen also sent a message congratulating the new CGA grads. "I am pleased that the PRC looked to CGA-Canada for the technical expertise needed to modernize its accounting principles, standards and practices," he wrote. He also complimented the Association on "yet another in a long line of outstanding accomplishments in the field of international accounting."

"Technology has moved accountants out of counting numbers and into analyzing them to the extent of an organization's business strategy. It's still important for accountants to ensure that financial information is accurate, but interpreting this information calls for them to interact effectively with the executives in their company. The CGA Association's educational and professional programs place a strong emphasis on this growing role and help CGAs use their continuous learning to develop these capabilities."

**ELVIS HOWARD**, CGA (Assistant Deputy Minister, Revenue Canada, Customs, Excise and Fuel Tax, Southern Ontario Region)



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## The Nation's Business



# Peter C. Newnam

## Charles Sirois: next Master of the Universe

**A**t a time when Quebec is a billing ground for economic expansion of any kind, at least one Montreal entrepreneur is making it so big that he has virtually overnight become a major international player in the exponentially expanding world of international communications. And Charles Sirois, 42, chairman and CEO of Téléglobes Inc., intends to remain in his native province, no matter what. "The fundamentals are good in Montreal," he told me in a recent interview. "I don't know what will happen in Quebec, and I prefer a lot that it stays in Canada, but if it doesn't, I will still stay here. This is my place. This is where I want to be."

Until recently, Téléglobes provided wholesale long-distance telephone service only between Canada and 240 overseas locations through submarine cables and satellite links. That core business was based on the monopoly Ottawa granted it in 1987. Since Sirois took over Téléglobes from its sleepy management in 1992, he has turned it into a powerhouse: global communications carrier. Its biggest breakthrough was last month's approval by Washington's Federal Communications Commission to allow Téléglobes to operate in the United States as a global carrier without the foreign ownership restrictions imposed on similar companies. It thus gains identical footing to mega long-distance providers AT&T, Sprint, and MCI.

The potential for Téléglobes' growth in the U.S. market is impressive: North America's first year placed 10 billion overseas calling minutes, with Canada accounting for only 860-million minutes of the total. "We've placed Téléglobes on a series of wires that will support as growth into 2003," Sirois explains. "The first wave is projecting the revenue from our Canadian base for the next two years, when the monopoly ends, by reducing costs. After that, U.S. growth will fuel our growth for another two years. We're aiming at seven per cent of that market, which will double our size. By then, the European market will have been deregulated, and that's why we're already crisscrossing operations in the United Kingdom and Germany. We need to get only three per cent of the European market to sustain our growth, and by then the developing world will have opened up. These moves should move our profits and earnings per share up by about 20 per cent a year."

One reason for Sirois' incredible success is that his company is based less on its assets than on the individual talents of its executives. This is one of the very few Canadian companies that boasts an internal think-tank that operates as a supra planning body open directly to Sirois, quite apart from the company's executive structure. It includes Claude Forget, a well-known Montreal economic consultant and former minister of social affairs in the Bourassa government, Claude Seguin, the firm's CFO, Guyane

Seewart, its president and CEO of Téléglobes Canada, Paul Gaud, CEO of the new U.S. operation, Bruno Deschamps and André Tremblay who work for Sirois' personal companies, Peter White of Hollinger fame, who is a Téléglobes director, and André Baena, a former CRTC chairman and now on the Téléglobes board. "We've created an environment of openness," says Sirois, "where everybody can challenge anyone else, including myself. I don't owe the truth. I just make judgments, and can change my mind. I prefer to have more competent people than me, so when I go to sleep at night, I know that the alarm is in good hands. I just want to look good, I just want the stock price to go up."

That's understandable, sure, with 11 million shares, Sirois is Téléglobes' largest individual stockholder (as well as Sirois' 23.6-per cent share BCE Inc. holds 21.9 per cent, the Montreal-based pension fund Caisse de dépôt et placement du Québec has 14.2 per cent, and the Ontario Municipal Employees Retirement System is in for another four per cent. The remaining 40 per cent is publicly traded.) The shares have doubled in value so far this year, rising from \$14.50 to \$27 at the end of last week. As it happened, on the day I interviewed him (Nov. 4), Téléglobes shares jumped \$3.70, making Sirois \$40 million richer. "Good day, but so what?" was his reaction. "It's a long-term interest."

Téléglobes' earnings have increased 300 per cent since the third quarter of 1995, and are continuing to climb. The company spends at least \$1 billion a year in capital expenditures and already owns 20 submarine cables in the Asia Pacific region.

Born in Cascoville where his father ran a small paper company, Sirois now divides his time between an apartment in downtown Montreal, a luxury flat near the Eiffel Tower, his summer place at Maple in Quebec's Eastern Townships, and a Florida condominium. His favorite pastimes are high-risk sports: acrobatic diving, downhill skiing, and racing his BMW motorcycle.

Irreducibly less than half of Sirois' personal fortune stems from his Téléglobes holdings. He also owns an interest in half a dozen private telecommunications companies, which include Music Plus, the Quebec version of Much Music, Canada's largest long-distance and digital cellular companies, plus a Luxembourg-based TV and radio station partnership with Time Warner.

A hard-looking gent with a Rollo hairdo and laughing eyes, Sirois is one of those rare birds (like Bill Gates, Ted Turner, Ted Rogers or Conrad Black) who believe that destiny has chosen them to be Masters of the Universe. Sirois is convinced that he is fated to turn Téléglobes into the world's third-largest telecommunications carrier—just behind AT&T and British Telecom. Since he has reached such spot in these international rankings from a standing start only four years ago, no one is betting against him.

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## Aviation

### Are the skies safe?

Despite India's midair crash, experts say yes

Witnesses heard a thunderous explosion. Balls of fire hit the evening sky. And as debris and human remains fell to earth on two fields eight kilometres apart, people on the ground were overwhelmed by the stench of burning flesh. Later last week, police and volunteers recovered the bodies of the 249 people aboard a Saudi Arabian jumbo jet and a commercial aircraft from Kazakhstan in the former Soviet Union who

boarded 27 passengers, mostly women on a shopping trip to India. Others said first language may have been a factor, or that the Kazakh pilot may have made a fatal miscalculation. But for millions of passengers around the world, the tragedy in India, along with the disaster that a year earlier occurred close to London's Heathrow Airport on the same day, raised a more fundamental question: how safe is commercial aviation?

The answer, according to experts, is clear.



ded instantly when their planes collided some 34,000 feet above an Indian farming village, 60 km west of New Delhi. Even as the loss of lives was under way, and India's security forces sent migrant workers travelling to the Middle East for jobs—the Indian government launched an investigation into the worst midair crash in aviation history. And the disaster had air traffic regulators, pilots—and passengers—taking another look at the dangers lurking in the world's crowded skies.

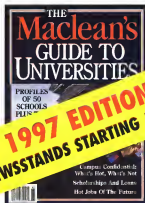
Among other things, the investigators will assess the state of night, communications and air traffic control at New Delhi, and the performances of the individual pilots. Some officials questioned whether the air traffic controllers had equipment sophisticated enough to maintain the minimum 1,000-foot vertical separation, as required under international aviation rules, between the departing Saudi airliner and the incoming Kazakh aircraft, carrying 10 crew mem-

bers and 27 passengers, mostly women on a shopping trip to India. Others said first language may have been a factor, or that the Kazakh pilot may have made a fatal miscalculation.

But for millions of passengers around the world, the tragedy in India, along with the disaster that a year earlier occurred close to London's Heathrow Airport on the same day, raised a more fundamental question: how safe is commercial aviation?

Hagen, director of safety for Air Canada Ltd., a British company that investigates aviation accidents for insurers, says that on average, there is one fatal accident worldwide for every two million flights, a 50-percent improvement over the mid-1970s. Canada, the United States and the Caribbean countries have the best record—one fatal crash per six million flights—while Africa, with one per 500,000 flights, has the worst. But Hagen notes that public opinion tends to be influenced by the actual number of accidents, basically unchanged on an annual basis over the past 30 years. "The public judges safety by frequency of accidents, not by rates," he says. "So we mustn't put ourselves on the back because rates are down."

Although last week's tragedy drew world attention to India, some pilots say the spotlight should be directed towards



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## AVIATION

Adrian airports. Peter Foreman, chairman of the technical and air safety division of the Birmingham, U.K.-based Canadian Air Line Pilots Association, says a degree equivalent and training, combined with political harassment, make air travel in Africa relatively hazardous. Because of political hostilities and, at times, deteriorating communications systems, he adds, there is frequently no coordination of air traffic between neighboring countries. "What happens is that pilots make radio broadcasts in the blind," says Fore-

man, who is far more candid about conditions in the aviation industry than many other readers. "They don't know if there is someone out there. They just hope another crew will hear them and respond. By mutual arrangement and discussion, they make sure they don't hit each other."

India, by comparison, is a slightly safer place to fly, according to Foreman. But there, problems persist over language and the ability to monitor airplanes' altitudes. Indian air traffic controllers complain that pi-

lots from the former Soviet Union have a poor command of English, the international language of commercial aviation. In last week's disaster, Indian aviation authorities suggest that the Russian pilot may have miscalculated his altitude—using the metric instruments aboard his Soviet-built aircraft—after air traffic controllers instructed him on his approach to descend no lower than 15,000 feet. Moments before the crash, controllers informed the Russian pilot that he was only minutes away from the waiting Saudi aircraft, which had been instructed to climb no higher than 14,800 feet.

At a news conference the day after the accident, Indian authorities tried to defuse criticisms of the controllers and their equipment. A state-of-the-art radar system manufactured in Canada will soon be operational at the airport, enabling controllers for the first time to monitor 1,800-foot separations. With existing radar, they can assign altitudes to arriving and departing aircraft, but have no way to see whether pilots follow their instructions. Indian authorities also released a transcript of the final conversations with the pilots, which confirmed that the controllers had issued instructions designed to keep the aircraft apart. Both pilots acknowledged the instructions, but only the Saudi confirmed that he would hold at the specified altitude.

Whatever the cause of the Indian tragedy, Foreman says that unfamiliarity with English and confusion over measurements can make commercial flight difficult in many parts of the world. "You have to be very careful how you speak to air traffic controllers in some countries," he says. "Often they only comprehend pre-planned phrases that cover routine situations. If you lapse into free speech, sometimes they simply don't understand what you're talking about."

Rules and regulations contained in international agreements, and enforced by national governments, govern commercial aviation. Tom Potulowski, director of air traffic services for Ottawa-based NAV CANADA, a private corporation that has recently taken over operation of the country's air navigation system, says Canada is a world leader in standard enforcement. But Foreman cautions that pilots still have concerns about practices at domestic airports. In particular, he says Transport Canada allows pilots to use either instrument or visual flight rules at Canada's busiest airports, including Toronto's Pearson International and Vancouver International. Generally speaking, pilots operating smaller, slower airplanes use visual rules, which essentially means "see and avoid" other aircraft. "They fly so slowly it's like somebody riding a bike on a freeway," says Foreman. "You can come right up behind them, and they can't see you." A weakness might be, last week, the airman was focused on the tragedy in India, and the lessons to be learned from it.

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# People

Edited by  
BARBARA WICKENS

## The Cy Young award comes to Canada

In this year's otherwise forgettable season for the Toronto Blue Jays, fans could always count on pitcher Pat Hentgen. The right-hander won 19 games, was second in earned-run average in the American League, and came to his overworked subject's assistance by pitching a league-leading 16 complete games. Yet Hentgen, a 38-year-old Detroit native, was seen as the underdog for the Cy Young Award as the league's top pitcher. Andy Pettitte of the World Series-winning New York Yankees, who was 21 games won, was the favorite. But last week, Hentgen captured the award, after voting by the Baseball Writers Association of America, to become the first Cy Young winner on a Canadian team. "To be honest, I definitely prepared myself



to come in second," said Hentgen, but in pro sports there is a hint to self-effacement. "I don't feel I got lucky or anything like that," he added. "My stats were there."

## Acting like a Canadian

For Irish actress Brenda Fricker, Canada has turned out to be a treasure trove of strong women's roles. Fricker, 51, has received a Geminis nomination for her role as a librarian in rural Ontario in *Swann*, based on the Carol Shields novel. At *Les Swann*, Fricker shot an action comedy called *Smart Alec* in Vancouver, in which she plays an eccentric schoolteacher opposite *Star Trek: The Next Generation's* Patrick Stewart. And she is now in Saskatchewan filming *Prime Dates*, with Kelly McGillis, as the mother of an 18th-century western brother. "They must be so annoyed with me," muses Fricker, "all the Canadian actresses saying, 'What the hell is she doing? We've got it just as well if not better than her.' And I don't blame them."



Fricker: "What the hell is she doing?"

## A concert for the Ogoni of Nigeria

Festivities for their political and social songs lightened with humor, the Toronto-based Moxo Frotus was the ideal band to headline the Canadian segment last week of an international benefit concert to remember

government-executed Nigerian playwright and activist Ken Saro-Wiwa. "We were pretty flattered to be part of this," says Joss Ghomashi, who along with Mike Ford, Murray Foster and Dave Matheson make up the band. The concert, which took place in Canada, Ireland, Britain and the United States, commemorated Saro-Wiwa and eight other Nigerians whose executions a year

## 'Facts' on SCTV

While rerevisiting about a year ago on an Internet chat group discussing SCTV, comedian Don Thomas discovered that the participants were interested in the most recent diva and cost the innovative late-1970s TV comedy show. But as a former writer and performer on SCTV, Thomas, 45, knew that some participants had their facts wrong—and he joined in to tell them so. The St. Catharines, Ont. born Thomas, now on the ABC hit sitcom *Grace Under Fire*, was immediately swarmed with dozens of e-mail messages from cynical Net surfers. Amazing proof of life? Still, the experience came in handy when he was writing *SCTV: Behind the Scenes*, his recently released, spiffy titled book about the program. "It provided a very interesting tour of what life might be like on a book," he says. "The book includes, for instance, a train car that poses 840 questions on everything from Bobby Hitler's real name to the color of Letha Preddy's



Thomas: Overcharge last of an innovative TV show

earrings. "This is my revenge on those guys on the Internet," Thomas adds. But even when he interviewed fellow chat members including Catherine O'Hara, Rick Moranis and Joe Flaherty, Thomas found little common on some facts. "We had conflicting memories of the same events," he says. "Not only that, there are some things that I remember that others don't." He solved that problem by including several versions of some incidents. "I sent Joe a copy of the manuscript and he called back right away to say, 'I forgot what an important part you played, I thought it was more me,'" says Thomas. "I thought that was a sweet thing for him to acknowledge."



# Music

## Ashley's indiscretion

The Cape Breton fiddler keeps telling his secrets

The young man from the crazy island in the North is laying siege to the skyscrapered island to the south. He is set on conquering this fabled place where show-biz dreams can come true, or be dashed, in a New York minute. His weapon? A disarming "Hi, how ya doin'?" to interviewers, clubgoers, taxi drivers, busboys, waitresses, hotel clerks, chauffeurs, even strangers on the street—and a devilish virtuosity on the fiddle. At 21, Cape Breton's Ashley MacIsaac is already a bona fide star in Canada. Now, having racked up sales of 200,000 plus two Juno Awards, for his year-old album, *It's How You Do It*, he is taking Manhattan.

In less than two years, with the support of such Canadian icons as Peter Cetera, MacIsaac surges from local fame in the rich musical culture of Cape Breton to national prominence. *It's How You Do It*, which grabs traditional Celtic songs onto a base of rock and dance rhythms, clinched his celebrity in Canada, yielding the Top 10 radio hit *Shiny Maggie*. Such is MacIsaac's stature that *Rolling Stone* has co-opted him as a TV commercial as part of the retail chain's efforts to rejuvenate itself. But behind that success is an artist whose penchant for unconventional sex acts—and candid about it—clash resoundingly with his marketable image as a down-home, if outlandishly dressed, Canadian boy hero.

During his visit to New York City last week—his 11th consecutive tour as warm-up act for the Craze, Top Drawings—drugs were looking suspicious for MacIsaac's U.S. breakthrough. He was on the cover of *Billboard*, the influential music industry weekly (for an article on CD piracy), life-caricatured for a *Harper's* Bonnar photo shoot, which will be part of a feature on the emerging pop for Celts. He's played at Carnegie, accompanied by his five-piece band, for an enthusiastic crowd of about 700 at The Sugar Club in midtown. He fiddled and stepped down for a

bravery in his decision to go public about his sexual proclivities earlier this year. But the American success-driven to put every aspect of his private life on display. In a lengthy, tape-recorded interview with *MacIsaac's* last week in a downtown New York club, he noted that he had recently had a meeting, four-hour conversation with the Los Angeles-based gay magazine *The Advocate* (the article is scheduled to come out on Nov. 27). Among other things, the fiddler recalled having told *The Advocate* about his fondness for sex involving urination. "I talked about particular things that I like to do sexually, and why I like to do them basically covering the angle of drawing energy from people and focused almost like a vampire."

Questions arise: Can Ashley MacIsaac handle fame? Does he know where to draw the line between self-expression and self-destruction? MacIsaac is noted on a consistency order for his propensity to shoot off in a hyperbolic manner. "He's an attention getter," said one insider who has worked with him. "He's smart, but he's immature. He just might be that kind of guy—or he might just be leaving a false identity." Discussing his sexual preference, MacIsaac, who says he has a 16-year-old boyfriend, tucked back and forth between giggling. Drawing on a *MacIsaac's* Light, he declared, "Why a lot of people are gay is in my mind very directly related to Sadism and Masochism—it's like the root of all evil. I only believe in reproduction." Then, he added, "Right now, I'm still going with it, doing all kinds of things that would be considered bad. I've learned to live my lifestyle."

Later on, he said, "I consider myself actually quite straight. And I want to go out and sleep with all kinds of girls and have all kinds of kids. I always have."

In a subsequent phone interview, MacIsaac flinched at the prospect that some of his comments about his sexuality would become part of a *Madonna's* article, but added, "I don't disagree with what I said. Those are all things that if anybody asks me personally I tell them. I try and make myself personally as forward as possible. And when it comes to a situation when I can be personal about certain elements of my life, because I feel I already have with another magazine, then I go and I become very personal, and I let's how I said and talked to you about doing the *Advocate* article, so write whatever you like."

Yet MacIsaac says that he worries about his parents and how they worry about



MacIsaac, posed for a U.S. breakthrough, he seems intent on making his private life public

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## His life as a scribe

**WAY DOWN DEEP IN THE BELLY OF THE BEAST: A MEMOIR OF THE SEVENTIES**  
by Douglas Fetherling  
(Lester 254 pages, \$24.95)

In *Way Down Deep in the Belly of the Beast*, the second volume of his gripping memoirs, Douglas Fetherling recalls the day in 1972 when he heard that J. Edgar Hoover, director of the FBI since 1935, had, as he puts it, "faded and gone to Hell." Fetherling, who had emigrated to Canada from West Virginia five years earlier, was browsing in a Toronto bookstore when the news came over the radio. He was taken aback when the other customers cheered, but he later concluded that the outburst represented the crest of a healthy anti-Americanism that soon afterwards began to decline. "For that and other complicated reasons," Fetherling tartly observes, "Toronto would never be so lovely again."

That rather economic linking of anti-Americanism with the livability of Toronto

will not impress anyone who has read the first volume of Fetherling's memoirs, *Thou Shalt Not Kill: A Memoir of the Sixties*. Fetherling came to Toronto to escape both the shadow of his terribly unhappy childhood and a society that he saw as imperishable and in moral decay. But in Toronto—that city so many Canadians love to hate—he found a civic and artistic vitality that he longed to be part of. And, in the end, he found success there, but not before the now-noted journalist and poet had endured a long, painful apprenticeship to his craft.

*Way Down Deep in the Belly of the Beast* continues the narrative of the earlier book into the 1970s, a decade that coincided with Fetherling's 20s (he is now 47). Describing himself as "the most obnoxiously ubiquitous independent writer in the city," he evokes a time when, struggling to make

ends meet, he was haunted by the necessity of turning every idea that occurred to him into a potential article: "For a dozen years I never knew the luxury of an unproved thought."

Fetherling writes about himself—his chronic depression, his troubles forming a lasting relationship with a woman, his public awkwardness—with a graceful candor. Yet the book's lasting value lies in its telling portraits of some of Canada's better-known writers and journalists, including Peter C. Newman and Robert Fulford. He effectively describes the late novelist Hugh Garner as "a fierce-looking almost tubby man on short legs, like an old

Victorian, clear that had lost some of its stuffing in the Salvation Army." Most of Fetherling's cartoons are generous, and a few are flattering. But a couple of them take a wickedly sharp scalpel to the alleged pretensions of certain magazine editors he has worked for—the luxury of a well-honed thought.

JOHN BEMROSE

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## BOOKS

### Family ties, family lies

A wise child is surrounded by immature adults

#### A REGULAR GUY

By Moss Simpson  
(Knopf Canada, 372 pages, \$35)

American novelist Moss Simpson has produced some extraordinary writing about the pain that difficult or delinquent parents can inflict on a child. In her first novel, *Anywhere but Here* (1988), she is a rebellious adolescent who, with her father, is on the mother and her vulnerable daughter while in her second, more recent book, *The Last Father* (1989), she portrayed a distraught young woman in search of the father who abandoned her. Now, in her third novel, *A Regular Guy*, Simpson presents what is for her an unusual subject—father, mother and daughter together in the same page—although they appear to nothing so ordinary as a conventional family.

Father is Tim Owens, a rich and famous young entrepreneur who goes after what he wants, never listens to the needs of others (except in a man who had political aspirations), "Simpson writes and manages to be obvious in the restraint he exerts in the people—naughty women—who refuse to let him. He is not exactly a selfish character, he is just, well, a regular guy for as the title suggests) who does not take emotional responsibility for his actions. Long ago, he abandoned his girlfriend, Mary, when she became pregnant. Or, as his best friend, Noah, wryly puts it, he "adopted with a woman, then tried to get her to go away. And that was what made men fathers and men in this world."

Mary, a rather bewildered latter-day hippie, has raised their daughter, Jane, since her 10 years but can no longer cope with her as a poor, single mother living in an Oregon commune. Desperate and tired, Mary decides that Owens should now take care of Jane. In a chapter that is both oddly compelling and not quite believable, Mary sends Jane, at the age of 13, driving a pack-up truck by herself (with blocks of wood attached to the back) up over the mountains to be with her father. After being found by a woman in his garden, Jane, who has loved a wild, unadisciplined life, must now try to get her father to love her it takes a while before



Simpson  
writes fathers  
and mothers

he is truly bitten by the father bug.

In chapters that function more like separate episodic interludes than a cohesive narrative, Jane grows up as the wise child at the centre of an odd assortment of people her grandfather (John, Owens has sent her, so that the two can live near but not with her), her father, his current girlfriend, Olivia, various other women, and Noah, a scientist who is physically disabled but much healthier mentally than Owens.

The story is told from many—two main points of view, that the facts is always on Owens, with every other character falling in to the trap of reacting to or observing about this enigmatic hero. Owens is not such a regular guy after all. (Perhaps if he were, he would be more sympathetic.) He has wealth, quirky romantic urges, political ambivalence and business ups and downs—all outlined characteristics, which should make him a flawed but fascinating protagonist. Yet somehow he never seems large enough or interesting enough.

With a flash of insight here, a description of character there, *A Regular Guy* does aim to be as various truths about men, women and the families that happen to them. But the result is still a novel that doesn't quite hit home.

JUDITH THOMSON

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MEN  
BEHAVING  
BADLY

8:00

8:30

9:00

9:30

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TOWNIES

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## Books

# Unmerry prankster

### DOWNSIZE THIS!

By Michael Moore  
(Toronto, 259 pages, \$28.95)

Michael Moore grew up in Flint, Mich., in the 1950s. The first of the Moore household, pre-Michael's generation, worked for General Motors. The GM of Michael's youth was marked by the wholesome sponsorship voices of Pat Boone and Dean Cain and promises that GM jobs would be eternal. Then came the late 1980s. GM downsized Flint to near oblivion. In his 1999 documentary *Roger & Me*, Moore told the story of his shelled-out home town, of how those corporate promises had been brutally broken, of the despoised and the impoverished. Given what has happened since through the broad expanse of corporate America, *Roger & Me* should have provided a warning for Moore to attack the other companies that have downsized. As he does in *Downsize This!*, why can't \$7 billion—that was GM's profit last year—be enough?

Instead, Moore has produced a book that is irritatingly true to its subtitle. *Downsize This!* reads as an *Overused American*. He takes readers inside the madness of canyons, corporate scandals, and real estate from made-up corporations (The Bushman's treasury called the one from the John Wayne Gacy Fan Club). Such pranks are marginally amusing, but \$28.95 is a hefty price to pay for funny bits. The book's best parts turn on corporate greed, corporate welfare and corporate cruelty. This is where Moore appears most comfortable—perhaps too comfortable. What made *Roger & Me* so compelling was the droll, wide-eyed approach he took to tackling his subject, then GM CEO Roger Smith. When Moore stepped into the elevator at GM headquarters and pressed the button for the 14th floor, he really seemed to believe that elevators could request an audience with Mr. Smith. Moore's father made the movie a hit.

In *Downsize This!* Moore has lost that. He comes off as cocky, even arrogant, and is not smart enough to carry it off. Perhaps he has lost touch with Middle America, though he insists he has not. Perhaps he could make amends by writing the book he should have written as the first place, the one he would have to blend his just like those downsized victims have done.

JENNIFER WELLS

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## BOOKS

### Love with a hologram

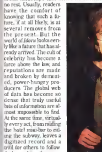
William Gibson spins another weird, wired tale

#### IGNORU

By William Gibson  
(Doubt, 288 pages, \$33.95)

Whatever novelist William Gibson writes about the future of the wired world as though it were a place he is compelled to visit, but would never want to live in. His characters move through cyberspace—a terra he coined in his first debut novel, *Countdown*—like automatons propelled through a spectral urban landscape that offers no shelter

no rest. Usually, readers have the comfort of knowing that such a future, if at all likely, is at several remove from the present. But the world of *Ignorance* is eerily like a future that has already arrived. The cult of celebrity has become a force whose law, and reputations are made and broken by demand, of power-hungry producers. The global web of data has become so dense that truly useful bits of information are almost impossible to find. At the same time, virtually every act, from riding the hotel machine to enter the subway, leaves a digitized record and a trail for others to follow. And—putting the convergence of credibility only slightly—arbitrary with an artificial intelligence becomes inevitable, even weirdly welcome. Gibson's unapologetic descriptive powers and his ability to keep a plot moving briskly are on full display in *Ignorance*. But the cautionary tale offers little new insight into the difficulty of being human in a age dominated by machines.



The author: *ports of digital fiction*

Riding Ideas, however, as a trip in itself, much like *Ignorance* into the Internet for the first time. Some marks into some without the usual supports of conventional narrative: jargon is not explained, relationships are only hinted at. It is best as when navigating the Net, to go with the flow. Eventually, a Gibsonian world reveals itself, a recognizable but appalling place where identity is little more than the sum of computerized information about a person—or a thing. Col-

in Lacey, a Net researcher with a brooding track record for fishing vital information from vast pools of digital fiction, is hired to find out why an aging rock star has decided to marry the stars, a Japanese celebrity who is a hologram. But Lacey finds that the lead singer for the eternally popular—and therefore unique—rock band, Lo/In, is unusually elusive. His handlers have created a false electronic persona that even Lacey cannot see through. A portrait only emerges after he sails through the electronic ravages of *Ignorance*, nearly young yet still haunted by the near universal practice of "twisting" and "spinning" information for profit and power.

In a separate plotline, one of *Ignorance*'s 14-year-old characters is sent to Tokyo by her Seattle fix club to investigate the Rendora rumor. Against the backdrop of Legible Tokyo, rebuilt by machines after "the great quake," Gibson fast-forwards the action through elaborately decorated, three-dimensional virtual meeting places to a night club in abandoned buildings. Like a Net surfer closing in on that elusive, vital bit of data, the story line cuts back and forth between the two narrative threads with convincing urgency.

Evening classes, as it were, in a seedy Tokyo hotel, but the novel is finally unshocking. Gibson's sweet, smart, bewildered protagonists cope as best they can with a world where the foundations of identity—family, friends, work—are hopelessly corrupted by technology. While the final chapter's apocalyptic undertone might emerge from the novel—even a way in which human beings might gain unfettered of spiritual power through artificial intelligence—those ideas are barely developed. For a thriller, that may be just fine. But if Gibson seems to be more than the reigning guru of cyberpunk, he will have to surprise (if the knots of the web he has woven is no web).

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# Films

## Passion and Porky Pig

**JOE'S SO MEAN TO JOSEPHINE**  
Directed by Peter Willington

**S**tarring as Anne in the CBC's *Heart of Ananda*, Sarah Polley grew up in one of the wholesome households in Canadian television. But she has not wasted any time shedding the child-star image. At 15, she showed astonishing maturity and poise in a small but memorable role as a kidnaper in *Atom Egoyan's Ananda* (1994). Now 17, Polley leaves *Ananda* in the dust with her latest film role as a curious college student who becomes entangled with a brooding criminal. *Joe's So Mean to Josephine* is a modest tale of misguided romance. But it marks a promising feature debut for Toronto writer-director Peter Willington, younger brother of David Willington, director of *Long Day's Journey into Night*. Willington, 31, has crafted a juicy, well-paced relationship drama that deserves more than the art-house anonymity assigned to most small Canadian films.

Josephine (Polley) first spots the hunk Joe (Eric Thal) across a crowded bar. She is a plucky middle-class student, he is a phone repairman who moonlights as an illegal wallpaperer. She is an aspiring writer (eagerly to feel the sting of passion, he is a writer, an insouciant icon of working-class cool). And what develops is a sensitive relationship that takes a dangerous turn. Cracking open clichés of class and gender, Willington shifts the viewer's empathy from her side to his with surprising finesse. Aside from a some clumsy setup scenes, the drama moves with engaging momentum—to a poignant conclusion that reveals casual romance to be a cruel contradiction in terms.

**SPACE JAM**  
Directed by Joe Pyke

**T**alk about the magic of animation. Here is a movie that has been stre-e-tched like Silly Putty from a 30-second Nike

TV commercial. Bugs Bunny and Michael Jordan first teamed up to sell shoes. Now Canadian producer Ivan Reitman (*Ghostbusters*) has cast the wackily weird and basketball's antics in a cartoon/live-action movie—which doubles as a feature-length promotion for a slew of toys and cartoon-busting gimmicks. The movie tries to pick up where 1993's *Framed* left off (1993's left off). But, despite some amusing moments, the animation lacks the slick-chic brilliance of *Roger Rabbit*, and the script lacks the imagination of *Toy Story*.

**A drama shines,  
Michael bombs,  
Barbra preens**

Jordan plays himself, backtracking to the point as his career when he quit the NBA to try his hand at professional baseball. Bugs Bunny and his Looney Tunes gang sack Jordan down a golf hole into their world and enlist him in a basketball showdown with the Nerdlucks, a belligerent gang of cartoon space invaders. Led by Swackhammer (the voice of Disney's Eek!), the Nerdlucks have upbored their hoop skills from such NBA stars as Charles Barkley and Patrick Ewing. And at the Looney Tunes' end, they will be forced into slavery at Moran Mountain, a hiding place set up on the Nerdluck's planet. It is fun to see the whole Looney Tunes



**Jordan with Bugs:** dwarfed by high-concept shenanigans in a toy-promotion vehicle

menagerie—including Sylvester, Tweety, Daffy, Elmer, Porky, Roadrunner and Coyote—convinced viewers. Not to mention a brilliant loss. Bill Murray, who sports all a job's worth, and Sewall's regular Wayne Knight, who plays Jordan's uneasy publisher. But Jordan seems dwarfed by *Space Jam*'s high-concept shenanigans. His performance amounts to a series of one-note reactive shots. He seems to have as much talent for acting as for basketball. But at least he has something to talk back to.

**THE MIRROR HAS TWO FACES**  
Directed by Barbara Strassand

**Barbra Strassand** (like Michael Jordan, in that context, with just one day job, *The Mirror Has Two Faces* is the third movie that she has directed and starred in, after *Red* (1980) and *The Prince of Tides* (1991). And for a woman who seems to trust floundering as an aerobic exercise in narcissism, it is the ultimate irony project. Strassand plays Rose, a manicure therapist

professor who lectures like a stand-up comic with a PhD. She can keep hundreds of words in a highly entertaining—and knows all of them by their first names. But she has no romance in her life. Then along comes Gregory (Jeff Bridges), a math professor fed up with laid-back allies who is looking for a long-term platonic relationship.

As Rose and Gregory wade through a new relationship, the movie bobs along with its terrible comedy flag when the romantic crisis hits, the pace slows to a snail's pace, and the movie comes down to one burning question: Is it use pretty enough? Barbra's big character change is a mellow. Meanwhile, poor Jeff Bridges, a good actor in a one-note role, stumbles after her like a lame runner. And, as Rose's sister and brother-in-law, Mike Rogers and Pierre Brisson are caricatures. Only Lauree Riscal holds her own as Rose's self-absorbed mother.

Strassand's direction is lean. Based on a 1950 French film, *The Mirror Has Two Faces* lasts more than two hours—at least half an hour too long. It looks like a Hallmark card, all soft focus and backslapping, as the camera stares at Barbra—Barbra the philosopher, the doting girl, the charming neurotic, the ugly duckling, the preening diva. *The Mirror* does not have two faces—it has many, and they all belong to Barbra.

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# Allan Fotheringham

## One day, Conrad will buy me-and fire me

A friend who is a friend of Conrad Black, the Darth Vader of Canadian journalism, claims Black's readers why this department is the only scribbler in the land who has not attacked him lately. Since we specialize in attack in this department, we shall accommodate him.

Thus, of course, would be about the newest petri dish of the anonymous ad-bag on Canada like George Khoo once did to everything from Mongolia west Conrad (he is now known simply as Conrad, as in Madonna or Elton), thanks to record purchases, owns practically everybody in Canada who can read.

He rules 36 of the daily newspapers in Canada, that, more importantly, practically all the big papers. He now controls the major papers: Montreal, Ottawa, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary, Edmonton and both papers in Vancouver. That's a pretty fair chunk of the population more than found ever half the United States, more than any other person has in Britain.

In short, he's a major threat to our safety. Conrad, who likes to run Canada from London, on monitoring up the Southern chain, said he wanted to publish his newspapers at the highest standards possible. "And that means separating news from comment, ensuring a reasonable variety of comment, and not just the overwhelming avalanche of soft, left, blind, censorious, mediocre pop which has poured like sludge through the entire papers of most of the Southern papers for some time."

I like that. Soft, left, blind, censorious, mediocre pop—sludge—I used to work for Southern and I guess that's what I produced. We're not going to last long together.

Conrad owns 30 per cent of me, as part-owner of *The Financial Post*, one of my employers. Actually, I like and admire Conrad. I admire anyone who has as IQ of 200 and is the only man in the world who has a larger vocabulary than William F. Buckley Jr.

A few days ago, when I was with Southern in Washington, the Smithsonian Institution for some strange reason asked me to record a lecture series for their night program. Conrad at that time was practically unknown in the United States and I invited him to appear, eager to witness how the Insular White House press would be dashed by his command of the language and his general arrogance



towards anyone who was not lucky enough to be Conrad Black. He kindly agreed to come, mainly because he wanted to savage a "soft, left, censorious" Washington correspondent for a London paper, but unfortunately the whole project was cancelled when the Smiths became suspicious of my "mediocre, sludge-like" intentions. In London, he has graciously donated his driver and Jaguar to deliver me to my hotel from his Canary Wharf office. In Toronto, I always invite him to my parties, which his secretary always politely declines, explaining he will be out of the country which he now controls.

Conrad has only one problem, two actually. The first is accuracy. When he published Southern and was shocking most of its independent directors, I had lunch with one, a fine gentleman. He mentioned that he had read Conrad's autobiography, as any wise Southern director would. He said there were five incidents in which he was personally involved, and all five were inaccurate.

I know of what he spoke. In the same book, my buddy Conrad has a tale about this incident that is completely untrue. When the book publisher pointed out that it sounded like an improbable tale, Conrad replied, "Let him see." Me see Conrad? Who sells more money on the Concordia each week than my Fotherings need for college? Get serious.

The second problem, My lunch companion explained it. "Conrad," he said, "is a bully." He didn't say a better, essentially Motherfuckerly. Bullies, as in the schoolyard, can kick at out but don't like to take it. When the CBC's sophisticated Joe Schlesinger did his column, a hysterical four-part look at Black, Conrad ordered all of his 50 papers to print his copyrighted reply—which was, essentially, a better claim that he never interfered with any paper he owned.

They fell down in the press club over the lunch with that one. Bully? When Christopher Young, the admirable and much-admired former editor of *The Ottawa Citizen* questioned Black's grip on the entire nation, Conrad replied with a vicious description of Young as "a failed and trivial parasite." Chris Young, who among other things is a nephew of Lester Pearson, is one of the few true gentlemen in Canadian journalism. If I thought of integrity in my trade, the name Chris Young would be at the top of the list. He was a fine Southern correspondent in Moscow. He won the National Newspaper Award for working bravely through the streets of Beirut when chaos erupted all around him. He is neither failed nor trivial nor parasite. I doubt that Conrad has ever met him. The problem is that Conrad's wonderful gift for the language over takes his obvious intelligence.

Monitoring impatience, table of the advertisements, points out that Black, while controlling the rest of Canada that can read, has yet to break into Toronto, Canada's biggest market. Media buyers say his lack of a strong presence there "is a significant hole."

I have no beef with Conrad. I predict he will buy control of *The Financial Post* to get into Toronto. And fire me. Life goes on. The sun will come up the next morning.

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